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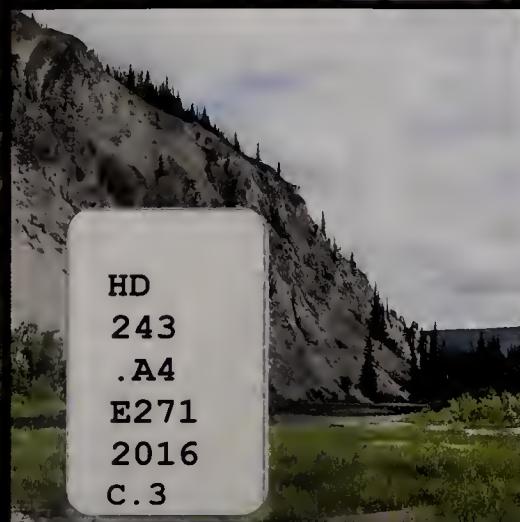
Draanjik

Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

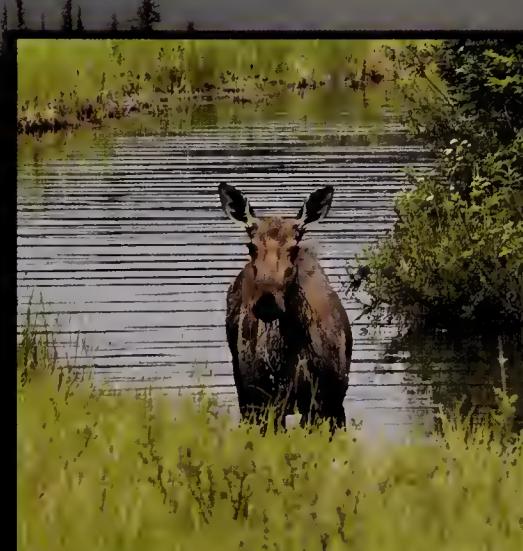


Eastern Interior

December 2016



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To enhance the quality of life for all citizens through the balanced stewardship of America's public lands and resources.

Our Mission

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1. Salmon Fork Draanjik River upstream of Kevinjik Creek
2. Bluff on the upper Salmon Fork Draanjik River above Drifting Snow Creek
3. Moose browsing in wetlands
4. Rock outcrop and cave above Fort Creek, Porcupine Plateau

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Eastern Interior Draanjik

Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Prepared by the

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska
Eastern Interior Field Office

December 2016

Table of Contents

1. Record of Decision	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Overview of Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final EIS Alternatives.....	1
1.2.1 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis	1
1.2.2 Alternatives Considered in Detail	2
1.2.3 Environmentally Preferred Alternative	3
1.3 Results of Protest Review and Governor's Consistency Review.....	4
1.3.1 Protests	4
1.3.2 Governor's Consistency Review	5
1.4 Decision	6
1.4.1 Notice of Modifications and Clarifications	7
1.4.2 What the Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Provide	7
1.4.3 What the Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Do Not Provide.....	8
1.4.4 Implementation Decisions	8
1.5 Management Considerations in Selecting the Approved Resource Management Plan	10
1.5.1 ANILCA Section 810.....	11
1.5.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers	12
1.6 Mitigation Measures	12
1.7 Plan Monitoring and Evaluation	13
1.8 Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination	13
1.9 Availability of the Approved RMP.....	13
1.10 Approvals and Signature Page	14
2. Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan.....	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.1.1 Purpose and Need.....	15
2.1.2 Planning Area Description	16
2.1.3 Consideration of BLM Policies, Plans, and Programs	17
2.1.4 Related Plans	17
2.1.5 Implementing the Plan.....	18
2.1.6 Maintaining the Plan	19
2.1.7 Changing the Plan	19
2.1.8 Plan Evaluation and Adaptive Management	20
2.2 Management Decisions	20
2.2.1 Access Guidance under Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)	21
2.2.2 Mitigation	22
2.2.3 Air and Atmospheric Values	23
2.2.4 Cave and Karst	24
2.2.5 Cultural Resources	25

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

2.2.6 Fish and Aquatic Species	26
2.2.7 Non-Native Invasive Species	32
2.2.8 Paleontological Resources.....	34
2.2.9 Soil Resources	34
2.2.10 Special Status Species	36
2.2.11 Vegetation Resources	37
2.2.12 Visual Resources	39
2.2.13 Water Resources, Wetlands, and Floodplains	40
2.2.14 Wilderness Characteristics	41
2.2.15 Wildland Fire Ecology and Management.....	43
2.2.16 Wildlife Resources	45
2.2.17 Forest and Woodland Products.....	47
2.2.18 Lands and Realty.....	48
2.2.19 Minerals.....	53
2.2.20 Recreation.....	57
2.2.21 Travel Management.....	58
2.2.22 Hazardous Materials.....	60
2.2.23 Subsistence	60
2.2.24 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	61
Acronyms	63
Glossary.....	65
References Cited	67
Appendix A. Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations.....	71
A.1. Introduction	71
A.1.1. Standard Operating Procedures	71
A.1.2. Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations	72
A.1.3. Standard Operating Procedures	75
Appendix B. Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	85
B.1. Watershed Classification	85
B.1.1. Watershed Categories	85
B.1.2. Priority Ranking Factors for Watersheds.....	86
B.2. Monitoring and Adaptive Management.....	90
B.2.1. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Resource Management Plan	90
B.2.2. Adaptive Management.....	90
B.2.3. Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring.....	91
B.3. Watershed Conditions Matrix and Effects Checklist	92
B.3.1. Watershed Condition Matrix	92
B.3.2. Environmental Baseline and Effects Checklist.....	96
B.4. Future Watershed Adjustments	98
B.5. Watershed Assessment Process.....	98
B.5.1. Objectives of Watershed Analysis.....	98

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

B.5.2. Appropriate Methodology	98
B.6. Recommended Conservation Measures for Essential Fish Habitat.....	99
B.6.1. Roads and Road Maintenance	100
B.6.2. Mineral Mining.....	100
B.6.3. Sand and Gravel Mining.....	101
B.6.4. Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, and Production.....	101
B.6.5. Habitat Restoration/Enhancement	102
Appendix C. Land Tenure and Withdrawals	105
C.1. Land Tenure	105
C.1.1. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria.....	105
C.1.2. Zone Definitions	106
C.2. Withdrawals	107
C.2.1. Process for Withdrawal Revocation	110
C.2.2. Process for New FLPMA Withdrawals	110
C.2.3. Recommendations to the Secretary.....	111
Appendix D. Bird Species of Conservation Concern.....	113
Appendix E. Draanjik Travel Management Plan.....	117
E.1. Introduction	117
E.2. Scoping and Public Participation.....	117
E.3. Travel Management Decisions	117
E.4. Sign Plan.....	118
E.5. Education Plan.....	118
E.6. Rehabilitation	118
E.7. Maps	118
E.8. Roadside and Dispersed Camping.....	118
E.9. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Enforcement	118
E.10. Temporary Closures and Restrictions.....	119
E.11. Supplementary Rules	119
Appendix F. Maps	121

Tables

Table 1. Land classification within the Draanjik Planning Area.....	17
Table 2. List of related plans for the Draanjik Planning Area.....	18
Table 3. Priority fish species in the Draanjik Planning Area	27
Table 4. Visual resource management allocations for the Draanjik Planning Area.....	39
Table 5. Fire Management Options for the Planning Area.....	44
Table 6. Priority wildlife species and habitats in the Draanjik Planning Area.....	47
Table 7. Summary of Mineral Allocations for the Draanjik Planning Area.....	56
Table A-1. Fluid mineral leasing stipulations	73
Table B-1. Ranking factors for Eastern Interior Watershed Assessment	87
Table B-2. Ranking of 12th-level hydrologic unit code (HUC) watersheds among 10 ranking factors for the Draanjik Planning Area.....	88
Table B-3. Watershed Assessment Matrix	93

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Table B-4. Checklist for documenting environmental baseline and effects of action(s) on relevant indicators	97
Table C-1. Existing mineral withdrawals in the Draanjik Planning Area and process for change	109
Table C-2. Process for New Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Withdrawals	111
Table C-3. Withdrawal recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior.....	111
Table D-1. Bird species of conservation concern in the Eastern Interior Planning Area	114

1. Record of Decision

1.1 Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Draanjik Planning Area is located in eastern Interior Alaska and includes approximately 2,360,000 acres of BLM-managed public land administered by the Eastern Interior Field Office. This record of decision approves the attached Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan. This decision and plan provide overall direction for management of all resources on BLM-managed lands within the Upper Black River Subunit as described in the Eastern Interior Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS, BLM 2016). Hereafter the area is referred to as the Draanjik Planning Area.

On April 30, 2014 the U.S. Board on Geographic Names officially changed the name of the Black River to Draanjik River. Draanjik is the traditional Gwich'in name for the river and translates as "caches along the river." The local Gwich'in people are called the Draanjik Gwich'in.

This Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan (RMP) is the first BLM planning document for the Draanjik Planning Area.

1.2 Overview of Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final EIS Alternatives

The Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS analyzed five alternatives for the Eastern Interior Planning Area which included four planning subunits: Fortymile, Steese, Upper Black River (Draanjik) and White Mountains. The alternatives described in this document include alternatives considered for the Draanjik Planning Area.

1.2.1 Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

1.2.1.1 Livestock Grazing

The BLM did not analyze in detail an alternative that would manage lands in the planning area for livestock grazing because there is no foreseeable interest and it would not be practicable. There are currently no permitted livestock operations within the planning area. The grazing regulations for Alaska (43 CFR 4200) were removed in 1998 due to the lack of demand for permits and the lack of land suitable for grazing (63 FR 51853). The BLM does not anticipate any applications for livestock grazing in the future, unless it is grazing associated with Special Recreation Permits, such as hunting guides using horses. Grazing associated with recreation is permitted through the Recreation Program.

There are no identified areas with high grazing potential in the planning area. Livestock grazing on remote BLM lands is not practical due to potential conflicts with wildlife, lack of suitable grazing lands, the potential for predation on livestock, and the lack of access for livestock operators. Areas close to communities where grazing would be more practical are state or private lands.

1.2.1.2 Recommending Wilderness Designation by Congress

The BLM did not analyze in detail an alternative that would recommend wilderness designation within the planning area because it is beyond the scope of this planning effort. The BLM has conducted an inventory of the planning area to document lands with wilderness characteristics and has considered in this plan a full range of reasonable alternatives addressing how BLM will manage certain lands with wilderness characteristics for naturalness, solitude, and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, where practical.

1.2.2 Alternatives Considered in Detail

The Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS Statement analyzed five alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. The following sections describe the alternatives as they apply to the Draanjik Planning Area.

1.2.2.1 Alternative A (No Action Alternative)

The BLM would continue to manage the Draanjik Planning Area without the benefit of a land use plan. Mineral leasing and new mining claims are precluded by public land orders (PLOs) issued under Section 17(d)(1) of ANCSA. Land disposal actions could not occur due to the lack of a land use plan. The BLM would not make any suitability determinations made for wild and scenic rivers; designate any Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs); or make decisions regarding management of wilderness characteristics. No off-highway vehicle (OHV) designations exist. Few uses, other than new mining claims and mineral leases, are limited or excluded as long as they are consistent with state and federal laws.

1.2.2.2 Alternative B

Alternative B recommends 100 percent of BLM-managed lands remain closed to mineral leasing and mineral entry. Lands near Circle are identified as available for disposal through exchange. The planning area would be designated as Limited to OHV use.

Alternative B designates the Salmon Fork ACEC to protect anadromous fish habitat, bald eagle nesting, and rare plant habitats. The Salmon Fork eligible river segment (52 miles) is recommended suitable for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Lands possessing wilderness characteristics are identified and 100 percent these lands are managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts to wilderness characteristics. The Salmon Fork ACEC is identified as right-of-way avoidance areas. OHV use in the ACEC would be limited by weight and season of use.

1.2.2.3 Alternative C

As in Alternative B, Alternative C designates the Salmon Fork ACEC to protect anadromous fish habitat, bald eagle nesting, and rare plant habitats. This alternative recommends 100 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area to be opened to mineral entry. The Salmon Fork ACEC however would be closed to mineral leasing.

Same as Alternative B, lands near Circle are identified as available for disposal through exchange. The planning area would be designated as Limited to OHV use. Lands possessing wilderness characteristics are identified and 26 percent these lands are managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts to wilderness characteristics. No right-of-way avoidance areas are identified.

1.2.2.4 Alternative D as modified by the Supplement to the Draft Resource Management Plan

Like Alternatives B and C, Alternative D designates the Salmon Fork ACEC to protect anadromous fish habitat, bald eagle nesting, and rare plant habitats. This alternative recommends 100 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area to be opened to both mineral leasing and mineral entry, including the ACEC. Relevant values would be protected through the use of standard operating procedures and site specific mitigation measures developed during the permitting process.

Same as Alternatives B and C, lands near Circle are identified as available for disposal through exchange. The planning area would be designated as Limited to OHV use. Lands possessing wilderness characteristics are identified and 100 percent these lands are managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses as a priority over protecting wilderness characteristics. No right-of-way avoidance areas are identified.

1.2.2.5 Alternative E (Proposed Resource Management Plan)

Alternative E represents the mix and variety of actions that the BLM believes best resolves the issues and management concerns in consideration of all values and programs, and is the BLM's Proposed RMP and Preferred Alternative. Alternative E is a minor variation of the alternatives analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS and is qualitatively within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed therein, falling between Alternatives B and C.

Like Alternatives B, C, and D, Alternative E designates the Salmon Fork ACEC to protect anadromous fish habitat, bald eagle nesting, and rare plant habitats. This alternative recommends 77 percent of BLM-managed lands in the planning area to be closed to both mineral leasing and mineral entry, including the Salmon Fork ACEC and the upper Draanjik watershed.

Same as Alternatives B, C, and D, lands near Circle are identified as available for disposal through exchange. The planning area would be designated as Limited to OHV use. A transportation and travel management plan is included as part of the RMP (Appendix E). Specific decisions in the Travel Management Plan will be implemented through the supplemental rule process. Lands possessing wilderness characteristics are identified and 47 percent these lands are managed to emphasize other resource values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts to wilderness characteristics.

1.2.3 Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The Council on Environmental Quality has defined the environmentally preferable alternative as the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act. This section lists six broad policy goals for all federal plans, program, and policies:

- Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.
- Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings.
- Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences.

- Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our National heritage, and maintain, whenever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice.
- Achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities.
- Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Based on these criteria, identification of the most environmentally preferable alternative involves a balancing of current and potential resource uses with that of resource protection. Alternative E best fulfills that balance; therefore, the BLM finds Alternative E best meets the definition of the environmentally preferred alternative.

1.3 Results of Protest Review and Governor's Consistency Review

1.3.1 Protests

The BLM provided a 30-day protest period for the Proposed RMP/Final EIS in accordance with 43 CFR 1610.5-2. The BLM Director received nine protest letters. All nine protesters were determined to have standing to protest, and all nine protests were considered by the Director. The protest issues included disposition of mineral withdrawals, areas of critical environmental concern, wilderness characteristics, and planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process concerns. Process issues raised in various protests included public comment periods, range of alternatives, notice for ACECs, and consultation with Native corporations.

Several protests took issue with the BLM recommendations to retain ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals pending new withdrawals under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), stating that it may violate the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act, and that it was inconsistent with ANILCA and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The State claimed that retention of ANCSA withdrawals frustrates the State's ability to fulfill their entitlement under the Alaska Statehood Act, by keeping lands closed to State selection. Additionally, some protesters claimed that the ANCSA withdrawals impede access to lands and resources, inconsistent with provisions of ANILCA that seek to ensure balance between resource protection and economic development. Some protesters recommended instead that the BLM revoke all ANCSA withdrawals in the planning area and not recommend any new FLPMA withdrawals.

Regarding ACECs, some protests maintained that the proposed ACECs do not meet the relevance and importance criteria or need special management, and thus do not qualify as ACECs and should not be designated as such.

One protest claimed that the Proposed RMP violates BLM policy regarding consideration of lands with wilderness characteristics. This protest resulted in a clarification discussed in section 1.4.1.

Following a review of the protests the BLM Director denied each protest, although minor corrections and clarifications were made and have been explained in section 1.4.1 Notice of Modifications and Clarifications.

A Protest Report addresses each protest in detail, and is available online at:
<https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/protest-resolution-reports>

1.3.2 Governor's Consistency Review

Concurrent with the protest period, the BLM made the Proposed RMP/Final EIS available to the Governor of Alaska for a 60-day consistency review as required by 43 CFR 1610.3-2(e). The BLM's planning regulations require that RMPs be "consistent with officially approved or adopted resource-related plans, and the policies and procedures contained therein, of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian tribes, so long as the guidance and resource management plans also are consistent with the purposes, policies, and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands" (43 CFR 1610.3-2(a)).

The general requirement in FLPMA and the BLM planning regulations is to coordinate the resource management planning process with plans of other agencies, States, and local governments to the extent consistent with law (see FLPMA Section 202(c)(9) and 43 CFR 1610.3-1(a)) and the respective duties to be consistent with both officially approved or adopted plans (to the extent those plans are consistent with Federal law or to the maximum extent practical; see 43 CFR 1610.3-2(a)(b)). In accordance with FLPMA, the BLM was aware of and gave consideration to State, local, and tribal land use plans and provided meaningful public involvement throughout the development of the Eastern Interior RMP/EIS.

The BLM is aware that there are specific State laws and local plans relevant to aspects of public land management that are separate and independent of Federal law. However, the BLM is bound by Federal law; as a consequence, there may be inconsistencies that cannot be reconciled. The FLPMA and its implementing regulations require that the BLM's RMPs be consistent with officially approved State and local plans only if those plans are consistent with the purposes, policies, and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands.

Where officially approved State and local plans or policies and programs conflict with the purposes, policies, and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands, there will be an inconsistency that cannot be resolved. With respect to officially approved State and local government policies and programs (as opposed to plans), this consistency provision applies only to the maximum extent practical.

The 60-day Governor's consistency review period ended on September 28, 2016. The Alaska Department of Resources responded on behalf of the Governor on September 28, 2016 with four key issues. On October 12, 2016, the BLM Alaska State Director notified the Governor that he had determined that only one of these points was within the scope of the Governor's Consistency Review Process which is narrow in scope and intended to address only those situations where the Proposed RMP may be inconsistent with officially approved or adopted State or local land use plans, policies, or programs.

The consistency issue raised by Alaska Department of Natural Resources is that the Proposed RMP is inconsistent with State land use plans, programs, and policies, largely because the Proposed RMP purportedly "preempts" mineral exploration and development throughout much of the Eastern Interior Planning Area. The State asserts this is in contrast to approved State plans for lands within and near the planning area, which reflect the State's goals to: "Make metallic and non-metallic resources available to contribute to the energy and mineral supplies and economy of Alaska"; and "Contribute to Alaska's economy by making subsurface resources available for development" (ADNR letter at pp. 4-7).

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

The BLM Alaska State Director believes the Proposed RMP is consistent with the State's land use plans, policies, and programs reflected therein, including the State's policy to make mineral resources available for development because:

1. The Proposed RMP, if implemented, will not preclude development on State lands or access across BLM-managed lands to State lands within the planning area. As described in #4 below, the Proposed RMP still allows for a wide variety of multiple-uses.
2. The Proposed RMP recommends revoking ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals on 1.7 million acres to open these lands to mineral location, entry, and leasing. This includes 1.1 million acres or almost two-thirds of the Fortymile Subunit, most of which is within the Fortymile Mining District. Other areas recommended to be opened include 4,000 acres in the White Mountains Subunit near the Tower Hills prospect; 547,000 acres in the Upper Black River Subunit adjacent to State and State-selected land; and 30,000 acres in the Steese Subunit adjacent to State land.
3. As noted in ADNR's letter, the State's Upper Yukon Area Plan identifies approximately 194,000 acres in the Middle Fork region as habitat lands recognizing use by caribou for calving. Likewise, the Proposed RMP designates the Fortymile ACEC for caribou calving and Dall sheep and identifies a management prescription for the ACEC and additional caribou calving/post-calving areas outside of the ACEC. This is consistent with the State's program/policy of identifying areas for habitat use in State land use plans. By identifying management prescriptions for crucial caribou and Dall sheep in the Proposed RMP, the BLM is following a similar process.
4. Similar to the State's land use plans, the Proposed RMP allows for a wide variety of multiple-uses throughout the planning area, including: permits, leases, rights-of-way, mineral materials sales, commercial recreation permits, personal and commercial use of timber and forest products, casual recreational use, off-highway vehicle use, mining on existing federal claims, and once implemented, mineral leasing and staking of new mining claims on approximately 547,000 acres.

The BLM State Director did not make any changes to the Proposed RMP in response to the Governor's Consistency Review Process. The Governor was then given 30-days to appeal the BLM State Director's decisions to the BLM Director. On November 8, 2016, the BLM Director received an appeal letter from the Governor in accordance with 43 CFR 1610.3-2(e). In his December 14, 2016 response, the Director found the recommendations provided in the State's appeal letter do not meet the standard for granting an appeal in accordance with 43 CFR 1610.3-2(e). The BLM Director's full response to this appeal will also be published in the *Federal Register* after this ROD is issued.

1.4 Decision

The BLM hereby approves the attached Draanjik Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the Draanjik Planning Area.

The BLM prepared the Approved RMP under the regulations (43 CFR 1600) implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 United States Code [U.S.C.] §§ 1701, et seq.). The Eastern Interior Final Environmental Impact Statement was prepared for this RMP in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

1.4.1 Notice of Modifications and Clarifications

The BLM carried forward the text of the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) to incorporate into the Approved RMP and Record of Decision. During preparation of the Approved RMP, The BLM made minor corrections and clarifications based on review and resolution of protest letters, as well as from internal review by the BLM. Modifications and clarifications to the decisions are provided below. Specific management decisions for BLM-administered land within the Draanjik Planning Area are presented in Chapter 2, Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan.

1.4.1.1 Modifications

The BLM did not make any modifications to the Proposed Plan.

1.4.1.2 Clarifications and Corrections

The following clarifications and minor corrections made to the information included in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS are reflected in the attached Approved RMP:

The Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan was updated in 2016 and fire management options were clarified. Table 5 “Fire Management Options for the Planning Area” is updated to reflect these revisions.

The USGS recently updated the watershed boundary dataset. As a result, the hydrologic unit codes changed for some of the 6th level watersheds in the Draanjik Planning Area. Map 2, Section 2.2.5, and table B-2 of the Approved RMP were updated to reflect the new hydrologic unit codes.

Rationale language in section 2.6.2.11 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS incorrectly stated that the BLM would not consider impacts to wilderness characteristics during future site specific NEPA analysis. This language was corrected in response to a protest from The Wilderness Society. The BLM will comply with all requirements of NEPA and disclose impacts to lands with wilderness characteristics in site specific NEPA analysis. Corrected language can be found in section 2.2.14 of the Approved RMP.

1.4.2 What the Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Provide

This Record of Decision and Approved RMP provide overall direction for management of all resources found on BLM-managed lands in the Draanjik Planning Area.

Decisions in the this document apply to all BLM-managed lands including State- and Native-selected lands, until such time title is transferred to the State or a Native corporation. Decisions also apply to BLM-managed subsurface mineral estate beneath private lands. Acreages presented in this document are approximate because the BLM continues to transfer title of lands within the planning area.

This Record of Decision serves as the final decision establishing the land use plan decisions outlined in the Approved RMP and is effective on the date it is signed. No further administrative remedies are available for these land use plan decisions.

1.4.3 What the Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Do Not Provide

This Record of Decision and Approved RMP do not contain decisions for management of lands administered by the State of Alaska, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, or the military.

The Record of Decision and Approved RMP do not authorize any project, approve any application, or provide approval for any specific future action within the planning area. All future applications will be subject to an environmental analysis process, which will include opportunity for public review, identification of potential impacts resulting from the proposed action, development and application of mitigating measures (section 2.2.2), and assignment of the Standard Operating Procedures in Appendix A as appropriate.

The Travel management Plan in Appendix E will not take effect until supplemental rules are promulgated per section 1.2.1.

In addition, many decisions are not appropriate at this level of planning and are not included in the Record of Decision and Approved RMP. Examples of these types of decisions include:

Statutory Requirements: The decisions will not change the BLM's responsibility to comply with applicable laws and regulations including, but not limited to, the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, or any other federal law.

National Policy: The decisions will not change the BLM's obligation to conform to current or future national policy.

Funding Levels and Budget Allocations: These are determined annually at the national level and are outside the scope of the RMP.

1.4.4 Implementation Decisions

While preparing the Eastern Interior RMP/EIS, the BLM considered various implementation actions that would be approved either at the same time as the RMP or through an additional decision making process after the RMP. The following decisions are implementation decisions and are appealable under 43 CFR Part 4.

The Draanjik Travel Management Plan and limitations on placement of bait and wildlife lures. See Appendix E and sections 2.2.20, and 2.2.21 of the Approved RMP.

1.4.4.1 Appeal Process for Implementation Decisions

Any party adversely affected by an implementation decision may appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals within 30 days of receipt of this decision in accordance with the provisions of 43 CFR Part 4. The publication of the Notice of Availability of the ROD/Approved RMP in the Federal Register will be considered the date the decision is received for any party not served with the decision.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

The appeal should state the specific implementation decision that is being appealed. The appeal must be filed with the Field Manager, at the following address:

Bureau of Land Management
Eastern Interior Field Office
222 University Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

You may include a statement of reasons when the notice of appeal is filed, or you may file the statement of reasons within 30 days after filing the appeal. A copy of the appeal, statement of reasons, and all other supporting documents must also be sent to the Office of the Regional Solicitor, Alaska Region at the following address:

Office of the Regional Solicitor
U.S. Department of the Interior
4230 University Drive, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

If the statement of reasons is filed separately, it must be sent to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, 801 N. Quincy Street, MS 300-QC, Arlington, Virginia, 22203. It is suggested that any appeal be sent certified mail, return receipt requested.

1.4.4.2 Request for Stay

If you wish to request a stay of the decision pending the outcome of the appeal, the motion for stay must be filed in the office of the Authorized Officer (Eastern Interior Field Office) at the time the appeal is filed and must show sufficient justification based on the following standards under 43 CFR 4.21:

1. The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied.
2. The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits.
3. The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted.
4. Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

1.5 Management Considerations in Selecting the Approved Resource Management Plan

The decision to select the Proposed RMP as the Approved RMP is based on the conclusion that it best meets the purpose and need and would have more favorable outcomes for various resources and programs and relatively low adverse environmental impacts in comparison to the other alternatives.

The purpose of the Proposed RMP is to provide a comprehensive framework to guide management of public lands and interests within the planning area. The objectives, land use allocations, and management decisions in the Proposed RMP are based on multiple use and sustained yield, except where a tract of such public land has been dedicated to specific uses according to any other provisions of law; it will be managed in accordance with such law, in accordance with Section 103 of FLPMA. There are specific considerations within the planning area that lead the BLM to focus management on conservation as well as multiple use and sustained yield:

The BLM is required to consult with tribal governments per the Department of the Interior Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes (DOI Order 3317, December 1, 2011) and Executive Order 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (July 20, 2010). The Eastern Interior Field Office engaged in extensive consultation with the Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in and Chalkyitsik Village Council regarding the Draanjik River and the Salmon Fork ACEC. The Approved RMP recognizes the important cultural link between tribes and the Draanjik Planning Area, and seeks to protect lands in this area for values important to the tribes.

ANILCA Title VIII establishes a priority for the "customary and traditional uses" of these subsistence resources by all rural residents of Alaska on federal public lands. The law provides the opportunity for rural residents to continue to engage in a subsistence way of life. State of Alaska law recognizes a subsistence preference for all residents of Alaska (Alaska Statute 16, Title 16 and Alaska Administrative Code, Title 5).

The BLM is tasked with the job of multiple use management, as mandated under FLPMA and numerous other laws and regulations that govern the management of public lands for various purposes and values. Alternative E was developed to address the diverse resource uses in a fair manner and provide a practical and "workable" framework for management of the lands within the planning area.

The BLM is responsible for preparing a plan consistent with its legal mandates that reflects its collective professional judgment, while incorporating varying viewpoints and ideas. Due to the diversity of community needs and stakeholders affected by management of BLM lands, there has been both support and opposition to certain components of the Proposed RMP. BLM's objective in choosing Alternative E as the preferred alternative and proposed plan was to address these diverse needs and concerns in a fair manner and provide a practical and workable framework for management of BLM public lands.

The Approved RMP provides a balance between those reasonable measures necessary to protect the existing resource values and the continued public need for use of the BLM public lands within the planning area. Approval of a plan which provided a balance of resource uses and the flexibility of management options to meet the concerns for the resources and the socioeconomic need was a major factor. Alternative E was selected because it provides management direction that will maintain and improve the quality of the resources, while considering needs and demands

for potential resource development and use. In the end, resource use is managed by integrating ecological, economic, and social principles in a manner that safeguards the long-term sustainability, diversity, and productivity of the land.

1.5.1 ANILCA Section 810

Section 810(a) of ANILCA requires that a subsistence evaluation be completed on the RMP. ANILCA also requires that this evaluation include findings on three specific issues:

1. The effect of such use, occupancy, or disposition on subsistence uses and needs;
2. The availability of other lands for the purpose sought to be achieved; and
3. Other alternatives that reduce or eliminate the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands needed for subsistence purposes.

The following discussion summarizes the ANILCA Section 810 evaluation for the decision in this ROD. The summary is based on the detailed ANILCA Section 810 analysis in Appendix J of the Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS for Alternative E. The analysis and conclusions presented in the detailed ANILCA Section 810 evaluation in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS also apply to the decision in this ROD, because the decision is substantially the same as the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. The modifications and clarifications discussed in Section 1.4.1 “Notice of Modifications and Clarifications” do not change the potential impacts on subsistence resources. As a result, the impacts of the decision in this ROD on subsistence resources will be no more than those analyzed for Alternative E in the Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

1.5.1.1 Findings

The Draanjik Approved RMP when considered together with all past present, and reasonably foreseeable future cumulative effects discussed in the RMP/EIS will not significantly restrict subsistence use by communities in or adjacent to the Draanjik Planning Area. Most impacts to subsistence resources and uses will be negligible, and any impacts from the development allowed to occur will be minimized by the leasing stipulations and standard operating procedures (SOPs) discussed in Appendix A. Any impacts to subsistence resources will be expected to be localized and temporary, and will not be expected to impact resources at the population level. No impacts to access by subsistence users will be expected to occur.

1.5.1.2 Notice and Hearings

The ANILCA Section 810(a) provides that no “withdrawal, reservation, lease, permit, or other use, occupancy or disposition of the public lands which would significantly restrict subsistence uses shall be effected” until the federal agency gives the required notice and holds a hearing in accordance with ANILCA Sections 810(a)(1) and (2). The BLM found through its subsistence evaluation on the Eastern Interior Draft RMP/EIS that Alternative D in the Steese and Fortymile subunits when considered together with all past present, and reasonably foreseeable future cumulative effects discussed in the RMP/EIS, may significantly restrict subsistence uses. Therefore, the BLM undertook the notice and hearing procedures required by the ANILCA Section 810 (a)(1) and (2) in conjunction with release of the Draft RMP/EIS in order to solicit public comment from the potentially affected communities and subsistence users. For the Draanjik Planning Area a finding of will not significantly restrict subsistence uses was found for all alternatives, including the Proposed RMP (Alternative E); however, notice was given and two

sets of hearings were held within the planning area since communities there have an interest in the Steese Planning Area.

1.5.1.3 Final Determinations under ANILCA Section 810

The ANILCA Section 810(a) additionally provides that no “withdrawal, reservation, lease, permit, or other use, occupancy or disposition of the public lands which would significantly restrict subsistence uses shall be effected” until the federal agency makes the three determinations required by the ANILCA Section 810(a)(3)(A), (B), and (C). The three determinations that must be made are: 1) that such a significant restriction of subsistence use is necessary, consistent with sound management principles for the utilization of the public lands; 2) that the proposed activity will involve the minimal amount of public lands necessary to accomplish the purposes of such use, occupancy, or other such disposition; and 3) that reasonable steps will be taken to minimize adverse impacts to subsistence uses and resources resulting from such actions [16 U.S.C. Section 3120(a)(3)(A), (B), and (C)].

The Proposed RMP (Alternative E) was found through the ANILCA Section 810(a) process to have no significant restriction on subsistence uses including the cumulative case. Therefore the determination process as described in ANILCA Sections 810(a)(3)(A), (B), and (C) is not required.

1.5.2 Wild and Scenic Rivers

The Proposed RMP/Final EIS describes the process by which the BLM considered wild and scenic river eligibility and suitability. The plan considered the Salmon Fork of the Draanjik to be eligible for designation, but this ROD does not determine it to be suitable for designation, instead this river will be protected by other means.

The Salmon Fork possesses outstandingly remarkable wildlife values that include the most northern dense nesting population of bald eagles in Alaska. The BLM determined the Salmon Fork is not suitable for designation for several reasons. In 2003, the BLM issued a recordable disclaimer of interest to the State of Alaska for the bed of the Salmon Fork from its confluence with the Draanjik River upstream approximately 74 river miles to the International Boundary. There is no broad, widespread support for designation.

The uplands along the Salmon Fork are entirely within BLM’s management. The Approved RMP includes decisions that will protect the Salmon Fork and the surrounding lands. The river is located within the Salmon Fork Area of Critical Environmental Concern designated by this ROD. The Approved RMP recommends the Salmon Fork ACEC be withdrawn from mineral entry and closed to mineral leasing, and identifies watersheds on the mainstem of the Salmon Fork as Riparian Conservation Areas and priority fish habitat.

1.6 Mitigation Measures

The Draanjik Approved RMP adopts all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm as described in section 2.2.2, Appendix A, and Appendix B. The BLM will develop additional measures to mitigate environmental impacts through subsequent environmental analysis during the permitting process, and will monitor and enforce mitigation requirements to assess and ensure their effectiveness. This will also occur during development of implementation plans such as watershed management plans. Additional environmental analysis, the subsequent identification of impacts, and the development of mitigating measures specific to the resources involved are part of the BLM’s process for developing implementation plans for these areas.

1.7 Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR Part 1610.4-9) call for the monitoring of resource management plans on a continual basis with a formal evaluation done at periodic intervals. Implementation of the Approved RMP will be monitored over time and plan evaluations conducted periodically. Management actions arising from activity plan decisions will be evaluated to ensure consistency with the resource management plan objectives. Monitoring and the evaluation process are described in more detail in the “Plan Evaluation and Adaptive Management” section 2.1.8 of this Approved RMP.

1.8 Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination

One of the BLM’s objectives during development of the Eastern Interior, Draanjik RMP was to understand the views of various members of the public, agencies, organizations, Native corporations, tribes and state and local governments by providing opportunities for participation in the resource management planning process. The BLM used newsletters, media releases, and website postings to offer up-to-date information to interested parties. The BLM will continue to actively seek the views of the public, using techniques such as media releases, websites, and mailings to request participation and inform the public of project proposals and implementation planning.

The BLM will continue to coordinate both formally and informally, with numerous state, federal, tribal, and local agencies and officials interested and involved in management of BLM lands in Interior Alaska. The State of Alaska, Village of Chalkyitsik, and Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich’in tribal government were cooperating agencies for the Eastern Interior RMP/EIS. The Eastern Interior Field Office will continue to consult with federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native corporations during implementation of the Approved RMP. The Field Office will continue to work with the State of Alaska on various projects and under existing and future memorandums of understanding.

The BLM consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2008 to determine if the RMP would affect any federally listed threatened or endangered species. The Fish and Wildlife Service determined that there were no listed species in the planning area, thus the RMP would have no effect on listed species. If in the future, listed species occur in the planning area, the BLM will consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service prior to approval of any project that may affect any federally listed species or its habitat.

More in-depth information on these efforts is included in Chapter 5, Consultation and Coordination in both the Eastern Interior Draft RMP/EIS and Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

1.9 Availability of the Approved RMP

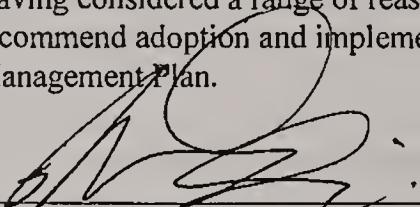
Copies of the Record of Decision and Approved RMP are available on request from the following locations: BLM Fairbanks District Office, 222 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99709, (907) 474-2200 or (800) 437-7021, and on the Eastern Interior RMP website at: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/plans-in-development/alaska/eastern-interior-rmp>

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

1.10 Approvals and Signature Page

FIELD MANAGER RECOMMENDATION

Having considered a range of reasonable alternatives, associated effects, and public input, I recommend adoption and implementation of the attached Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan.

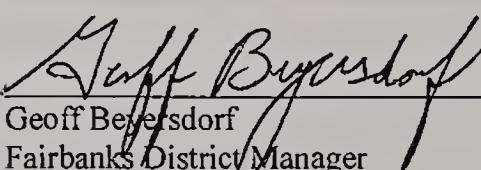

Acting Eastern Interior Field Manager

DEC 30 2016

Date

DISTRICT MANAGER CONCURRENCE

I concur with the adoption and implementation of the Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan.


Geoff Beversdorf

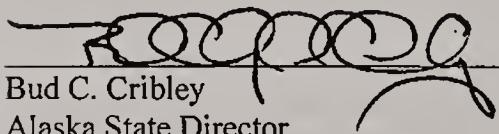
Fairbanks District Manager

DEC 30 2016

Date

STATE DIRECTOR APPROVAL

In consideration of the foregoing, my decision it to adopt the Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan.


Bud C. Cribley

Alaska State Director

DEC 30 2016

Date

2. Draanjik Approved Resource Management Plan

2.1 Introduction

The Approved resource management plan (RMP) adopts management described in Decisions Common to All Alternatives and Subunits, Alternative E Upper Black River Subunit, stipulations and standard operating procedures described in Appendix A.4, as presented in the Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), with modifications described in section 1.4.1.1 of the Record of Decision. Decisions in this Approved RMP apply to the Draanjik Planning Area.

The BLM initiated development of this Approved RMP with publication of a Notice of Intent to prepare a RMP and associated EIS in the *Federal Register* on February 29, 2008. Over the next 8 years, the BLM conducted public outreach, and involved diverse interests as part of plan development.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) March 2, 2012 publication of the Notice of Availability for the Draft RMP/EIS in the *Federal Register* initiated the public comment period. The BLM also published Hardrock Mineral Leasing in the White Mountains National Recreation Area, Supplement to the Eastern Interior Draft RMP/EIS (Supplement) during the Draft RMP/EIS public comment period. The EPA's Notice of Availability published in the *Federal Register* on January 11, 2013 initiated the public comment period on the Supplement. The public comment periods on both the Draft RMP/EIS and Supplement ended on April 11, 2013.

The EPA published the Notice of Availability for the Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS in the *Federal Register* on July 29, 2016 (81 FR 49981), initiating the 30-day protest period (43 CFR 1610.5-2). The protest period ended on August 29, 2016, and the BLM subsequently resolved each protest submitted. In doing so, the State Director's Proposed RMP was upheld in each instance. Concurrent with the protest period, the BLM made the Proposed RMP/Final EIS available to the Governor of Alaska for a 60-day consistency review until September 28 (43 CFR 1610.3-2(e)). During the 60-day period the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources submitted a letter to the State Director on behalf of the Governor, identifying potential inconsistencies of the Proposed RMP with the State's land use plans, programs and policies. However, the BLM determined that the Proposed RMP was consistent with the State's land use plans, programs and policies.

2.1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Draanjik RMP is to provide a comprehensive framework to guide management of public lands and interests within the Draanjik Planning Area. The Approved RMP incorporates new data, addresses land use issues and conflicts, and specifies where and under what circumstances particular activities will be allowed on BLM-managed public lands. In addition to responding to current issues, the Approved RMP makes the required decisions as outlined in BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1).

The Approved RMP is needed for lands in the Draanjik Planning Area because the BLM has not previously prepared or approved land use plan for this area.

2.1.2 Planning Area Description

Within the Draanjik Planning Area, the BLM administers approximately 2.4 million acres of BLM-managed land surface estate and 1,000 acres of federal split-estate (Map 1). Decisions in the Approved RMP will initially apply to 2,361,000 acres of BLM-managed lands (Table 1). Acreages are approximate and may change because the BLM continues to transfer title to lands within the planning area to the State of Alaska and Alaska Native corporations. The Approved RMP covers the land classifications described below:

BLM-managed Lands (unencumbered): These are lands that will be retained in long-term federal ownership. These lands are not selected by the State of Alaska or by Native corporations.

State-Selected Lands: These are public lands that are selected by the State of Alaska as part of the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. Until conveyance, State-selected lands outside of National Park System lands or National Wildlife Refuges are managed by the BLM. ANILCA (Section 906(f)) allows for over selection by the State up to 25 percent of the entitlement. Some State-selected lands will eventually be retained in long-term federal ownership. Until these lands are either conveyed to the State or the selections removed, the lands are segregated from mineral entry (closed to staking of new federal mining claims).

Native-Selected Lands: The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 gave Alaska Natives an entitlement of 44 million acres to be selected from public lands defined and withdrawn by the Act. Some ANCSA corporations filed selections in excess of their entitlement and some of the Native-selected lands will be retained in federal ownership. Until these lands are either conveyed to the Native corporation or the selections removed, the lands are segregated from mineral entry (closed to staking of new federal mining claims).

Mineral Estate: All subsurface mineral estate lying beneath BLM lands is managed by the BLM. Conveyances made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Statehood Act include the mineral estate. Conveyances made under other land disposal laws, such as the Recreation and Public Purpose Act, do not include the mineral estate. Federal split-estate lands are those on which the surface of the land has been patented (that is, transferred to private ownership), while the mineral interests are retained by the United States. The rights of a surface owner generally do not include ownership of mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, or coal. Under the appropriate provisions and authorities of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, individuals and companies can prospect for and develop coal, petroleum, natural gas and other minerals reserved by the federal government. Within the planning area, the BLM manages an estimated 1,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate beneath private surface.

Decisions in the Approved RMP do not apply to State, village and regional Native corporation, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and private lands. Decisions will apply to BLM-managed subsurface estate, except for subsurface lands under National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Table 1. Land classification within the Draanjik Planning Area

Land Status	Acres
BLM unencumbered	2,244,000
State-selected lands	96,000
Native-selected lands	7,000
Total BLM surface estate	2,360,000
BLM split estate (federal subsurface estate under private surface)	1,000
Total BLM surface and split estate	2,361,000

2.1.3 Consideration of BLM Policies, Plans, and Programs

The following BLM plans and standards relate to management in the Draanjik Planning Area:

- BLM, Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards (USDI-BLM 2004)
- Alaska Interagency Wildfire Management Plan (AWFCG 2016)

In the event there are inconsistencies or discrepancies between previously approved plans and this Approved RMP, the decisions in this RMP will be followed. All future resource authorizations and actions will conform to, or be consistent with the decisions contained in the RMP. However, this plan does not repeal valid existing rights on BLM-managed lands. A valid existing right is a claim or authorization that takes precedence over the decisions developed in this plan. If such authorizations come up for review and can be modified, they will also be brought into conformance with the plan.

While the final environmental impact statement for this RMP constitutes compliance with National Environmental Policy Act requirements for the broad-scale decisions made in this RMP, the BLM will continue to prepare environmental assessments or environmental impact statements where appropriate as part of implementation-level planning and decision making.

2.1.4 Related Plans

The BLM considered plans developed by federal, State, local and tribal governments that relate to management of lands and resources within and adjacent to the Eastern Interior planning area during development of the RMP/EIS. Table 2 provides a list of major regional plans that have been reviewed in preparation of this RMP/EIS. Some specific items of consideration are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Yukon Charley Rivers Wilderness Suitability Review identifies lands that are suitable for wilderness designation. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan approved in 2015 identifies proposed wilderness areas. The BLM considered these adjacent lands when conducting the wilderness characteristics inventory for the Eastern Interior Planning Area.

Table 2. List of related plans for the Draanjik Planning Area

Management Plan	Agency
Yukon Flats Comprehensive Conservation Plans	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plans	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve Resource Management Plan, 1994 and 2008 updates	National Park Service
Yukon Charley Rivers General Management Plan, Land Protection Plan, Charley Wild River Management Plan, and Wilderness Suitability Review, 1985	National Park Service
Eastern Tanana Area Plan, 2015	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources
Yukon Tanana Area Plan, 2014	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources
Upper Yukon Area Plan, 2003	State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources

2.1.5 Implementing the Plan

Plan implementation is a continuous and active process. The BLM will develop an implementation plan for the Approved RMP as required by BLM Instruction Memorandum (IM) WO 2013-014 Revised Guidance for Establishing Implementation Priorities for Land Use Plans (11/20/2012). Decisions in this plan will be implemented over a period of years depending on budget and staff availability. Decisions presented in Management Decisions section 2.2 of this Approved RMP are of three types: Immediate, One-time, and Long-Term.

2.1.5.1 Immediate Decisions

These decisions are the land use planning decisions that go into effect when the ROD is signed. These include goals, objectives, allowable uses, and management direction, such as the allocation of lands as open or closed for salable mineral sales, designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and OHV area designations. These decisions require no additional analysis and guide future land management actions and subsequent site-specific implementation decisions in the planning area. Proposals for future actions, such as mineral material sales, land adjustments, and other allocation-based actions, will be reviewed against these RMP decisions to determine if the proposal is in conformance with the plan.

2.1.5.2 One-Time Decisions and Implementation Plans

These are the types of decisions that are not implemented until additional decision-making and site-specific analysis is completed. Examples are implementation of the recommendations to withdraw lands from locatable mineral entry under FLPMA and recommended revocation of existing ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals. Future one-time decisions require additional analysis and decision-making and are prioritized as part of the BLM budget process. Priorities for implementing one-time RMP decisions will be based on the following criteria:

- Current and projected resource needs and demands
- National BLM management direction regarding plan implementation
- Available resources

2.1.5.3 Long-term Guidance and Direction during the Life of the Plan

These decisions include the goals, objectives, and management actions established by the plan that are applied during site-specific analyses and activity planning. This also includes standard operating procedures in Appendix A. This guidance is applied whether the action is initiated by the BLM or by a non-BLM project proponent. Long-term guidance and plan direction is incorporated into BLM management as implementation level planning and project analysis occurs.

2.1.5.4 Public Involvement

The BLM will follow the Supplemental Rule process to implement the Draanjik Travel Management Plan and OHV weight and width limitations. This is a public process including notice in the *Federal Register* and public meeting(s) in the region. This process is described in Section 2.2.1.

The BLM may engage in implementation planning in the future, such as watershed management plans. This will require preparation of detailed, project level NEPA analysis and include opportunities for public involvement.

As the BLM receives applications for permits or proposes internally driven projects during the life of this RMP, detailed project level NEPA analysis will be conducted and various levels of public involvement will be available.

2.1.6 Maintaining the Plan

Land use plan decisions and supporting information can be maintained to reflect minor changes in data, but maintenance is limited to refining, documenting, or clarifying previously approved decisions. Some examples of maintenance actions include:

- Correcting minor data, and typographical, mapping, or tabular data errors.
- Refining baseline information as a result of new inventory data.

Plan maintenance will be documented in supporting records. Plan maintenance does not require formal public involvement, interagency coordination, or the environmental analysis required for making new land use plan decisions.

The BLM expects that new information gathered from field inventories and assessments, monitoring, research, other agency studies, and other sources will update baseline data and/or support new management techniques, required operating procedures, and scientific principles. Where monitoring shows land use plan actions or Standard Operating Procedures are not effective, modifications or adjustments may occur without amendment or revision of the plan as long as assumptions and impacts disclosed in the analysis remain valid and broad-scale goals and objectives are not changed.

2.1.7 Changing the Plan

The Draanjik Approved RMP may be changed, should conditions warrant, through a plan amendment or plan revision process. A plan amendment may become necessary if major changes are needed or to consider a proposal or action that is not in conformance with the plan. The results of monitoring, evaluation of new data, policy changes, or changing public needs might also provide the impetus for an amendment. Generally, an amendment is issue-specific. If several areas of the plan become outdated or otherwise obsolete, a plan revision may become necessary.

Plan amendments and revisions are accomplished with public input and the appropriate level of environmental analysis.

2.1.8 Plan Evaluation and Adaptive Management

Evaluation is a process in which the plan and monitoring data are reviewed to determine if management goals and objectives are being met and if management direction is sound. Land use plan evaluations determine if decisions are being implemented, whether mitigation measures are satisfactory, whether there are significant changes in the related plans of other entities, whether there is new data of significance to the plan, and if decisions should be changed through amendment or revision. Monitoring data gathered over time is examined and used to draw conclusions on whether management actions are meeting stated objectives, and if not, why. Conclusions are then used to make recommendations on whether to continue current management or to identify what changes need to be made in management practices to meet RMP objectives.

The BLM will use land use plan evaluations to determine if the decisions in the Approved RMP, supported by the accompanying environmental analysis, are still valid in light of new information and monitoring data. The BLM will generally conduct an evaluation of the Approved RMP every 5 years, unless unexpected actions, new information, or significant changes in other plans, legislation, or litigation triggers an evaluation. The first plan evaluation will be conducted in fiscal year 2022 and every five years thereafter for the life of the plan. Evaluations will follow the protocols established by the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1) and 43 CFR Part 1610.4-9 or other appropriate guidance in effect at the time the evaluation is initiated.

As defined by the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, adaptive management is a system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes, monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting outcomes, and, if not, facilitating management changes that will best ensure that outcomes are met or reevaluated. This process builds on current knowledge, observation, experimentation, and learning from experience. A continuous feedback loop allows for midcourse corrections in management to meet planned goals and objectives. In addition, the process provides a model for adjusting goals and objectives as new information develops and when the public recommends management changes.

The Approved RMP is adaptive by the presentation of goals and objectives that focus on reaching outcomes rather than identifying inflexible standards and prescriptions that may not be applicable in certain situations. When land use plan actions or standard operating procedures are found to be ineffective, modifications may occur without amendment or revision of the plan as long as assumptions and impacts disclosed in the analysis remain valid and broad-scale goals and objectives are not changed. This approach uses on-the ground monitoring, review of scientific information, and consideration of practical experience and common sense to adjust management and modify implementation of the plan to reach the desired outcome.

The watershed monitoring process is outlined in Appendix B, section B.3.1. Additional description of monitoring is included in various sections of the Approved RMP including sections: 2.2., 2.2.3, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 2.2.8, 2.210, 2.2.11, 2.2.213, 2.2.14, 2.2.15, 2.2.16, 2.2.22, and Appendix A.

2.2 Management Decisions

This section presents the goals and objectives, lands use allocations, and management actions established for Draanjik Approved RMP in the Eastern Interior Field Office. This section is

organized by program area. For activities requiring authorization from BLM, the term “allow” means that proposals for such use will be considered, and environmental impacts and compatibility with objectives will be analyzed. It does not mean that such use is automatically approved.

2.2.1 Access Guidance under Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)

This section provides guidance on implementing Sections 811 and 1110(a) of ANILCA. ANILCA provides specific guidance on access for:

- The use of snowmobiles, motorboats and other means of surface transportation traditionally used for subsistence purposes by local residents on all federal public lands (Section 811). See ANILCA Section 102(3) for the definition of “public lands.”
- The use of snowmachines, motor boats, airplanes and non-motorized surface transportation methods for traditional activities and travel to and from homesites, on conservation system units, national recreation areas, and national conservation areas (Section 1110).

Pursuant to ANILCA Sections 811 and 1110, such uses are subject to reasonable regulation. The National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have developed regulations to implement Section 811 of ANILCA. While the BLM has not developed similar regulations, a process similar to those promulgated by the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be followed.

The BLM will ensure that rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall have reasonable access to subsistence resources (ANILCA Section 811(a)) and will implement restrictions and closures to the use of snowmobiles, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for subsistence purposes by local rural residents (ANILCA Section 811(b)) only if the Authorized Officer determines that such use is causing or is likely to cause an adverse impact on public health and safety, resource protection, protection of historic or scientific values, subsistence uses, conservation of endangered or threatened species, or other purposes, values, and uses for which the lands are being managed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act or designated by ANILCA¹ (such as a wild and scenic river, national recreation area, or national conservation area, if applicable).

The BLM will follow the regulations implementing Section 1110 of ANILCA, as found in 43 CFR Part 36. The BLM will implement restrictions and closures to use of snowmachines, motorboats, aircraft, and non-motorized surface transportation methods (for example, domestic dogs, horses, and other pack or saddle animals) for traditional activities only if the Authorized Officer makes a finding, pursuant to 43 CFR 36.11(h), that such use would be detrimental to the resource values of the area.

The decision in the ROD includes the step-down transportation and travel management plan for the Draanjik Planning Area in Appendix E. The Supplemental Rule process described below will be followed to address any travel management plan decisions that are covered by Sections 811 and 1110 of ANILCA. This rule process will be completed following approval of this ROD and Approved RMP.

¹ Closure criteria pursuant to National Park Service regulations at 36 CFR 13.460(b) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife regulations at 50 CFR 36.12(b).

To meet the requirements of ANILCA, decisions in this ROD and Approved RMP that are covered by Sections 811 and 1110 of ANILCA are listed as “Proposed” travel management prescriptions. After the ROD is signed, the BLM will undertake the following supplemental rule process for travel management prescriptions proposed in the transportation and travel management plan:

- Publish and provide notice of proposed Supplemental Rules in the *Federal Register* and other formats and locations reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected vicinity.
- Allow a minimum of 60-days for the public comment period on the proposed Supplemental Rules.
- Hold public hearings in the affected vicinity and other locations as deemed appropriate by the BLM.
- Respond to comments and publish the final Supplemental Rules in the *Federal Register*.
- Make the final Supplemental Rules known by the following methods (at a minimum):
 - ◆ Supplemental Rules and maps with relevant information will be available for public inspection at the BLM office and at other places convenient to the public, and locations and formats reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected vicinity.
 - ◆ Post signs at appropriate sites.
 - ◆ List Supplemental Rules and show relevant maps on BLM brochures and websites.

2.2.2 Mitigation

The BLM will apply mitigation measures to BLM-authorized activities within the Draanjik Planning Area in order to achieve land use plan goals and objectives while continuing to honor the BLM multiple-use mission. The BLM is directed to implement mitigation measures by Presidential Memorandum: *Mitigating Impacts on Natural Resources from Development and Encouraging Related Private Investment* (November 3, 2015) and Department of the Interior Manual 600 DM 6 (October 23, 2015). The BLM is currently developing a mitigation manual and handbook.

The sequence of mitigation action will be the mitigation hierarchy identified by the White House Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.20). This hierarchy prioritizes mitigating impacts at the time and location of the implementation-level activities (such as land-use authorizations), which must be in conformance with the land use plan goals and objectives.

Mitigation would be achieved through impact avoidance, minimization, rectification, and reduction over time of the impact, including those measures described in laws, regulations, policies, and the Draanjik Approved RMP. When these types of mitigation measures are not sufficient to meet the RMP goals and objectives, additional measures to compensate for residual impacts may be required.

The mitigation approach will incorporate the following general principles:

1. **Avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or eliminate the impact over time, and compensate.** The sequence of mitigation action will be the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or eliminate over time, compensate), as identified by the White House Council on

Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.20). Compensatory mitigation requirements may apply to implementation-level activities whose impacts the agency cannot adequately avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce or eliminate over time (residual impacts) to meet land use plan goals.

2. **Regional Mitigation Approach.** A regional approach to mitigation would include preparing a prioritized assessment of degraded areas in need of restoration and areas important for preservation across the relevant landscape. This prioritized list would provide the basis for mitigation required for implementation level activities and focuses on attaining the maximum mitigation benefit on a landscape basis.
3. **Monitor mitigation projects and measures and make adaptive changes.** The BLM land use authorization decision documents that require compensatory mitigation as a condition of the permit approval should identify project level monitoring and adaptive management requirements. This will ensure the mitigation and adaptive management requirements are implemented as designed, remain effective during the life of the project's impact, and management is adjusted as necessary based on lessons learned and new science.
4. **Use the best available science.** The best available scientific principles, standards and practices for mitigation shall be used when determining implementation level mitigation requirements.
5. **Be consistent and fair.** The mitigation program should apply consistently across activities that result in direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts within the planning area.
6. **Durability.** The BLM should ensure that mitigation conducted outside the area of impact, will at a minimum, be effective for as long as the land-use authorization affects the resources and values.
7. **Additionality.** A compensatory mitigation measure that improves the baseline conditions of the impacted resource, and is demonstrably new and would not have occurred without the compensatory mitigation measure.

2.2.3 Air and Atmospheric Values

Goals

All direct or authorized emission-generating activities, such as placer mining or BLM facilities development, occurring on BLM-managed lands within the planning area will comply with federal and State air quality laws and regulations.

Protect and maintain air quality of BLM-administered lands consistent with federal and State attainment, nonattainment, or maintenance classification status for atmospheric emissions and pollutants, including noise, smoke management, and visibility.

Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with federal, Tribal, State, and local regulatory agencies, and with other appropriate land management agencies, to resolve air resource issues that may impact BLM-administered lands.

Collaborate with other federal, State and local regulatory agencies, Tribal governments, user groups, and BLM offices to support a coordinated Air Resource Management Program consistent with a science-based adaptive management approach to air resource management.

Decisions

Air-1: Implement interagency wildland fire smoke effects mitigation measures adopted by the Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group. Consider smoke effects on human health, communities, recreation, and tourism in all wildland and prescribed fire management activities.

Air-2: Ensure BLM activities, programs, and projects comply with all applicable federal, State, Tribal, and local air quality laws, statutes, regulations, standards, and state implementation plans, including applicable general and transportation conformity regulations within EPA designated nonattainment or maintenance areas, consistent with the Clean Air Act and FLPMA.

Air-3: Inventory, model, analyze, and monitor air resources on an annual, biannual, or quarterly schedule, or as directed by resource managers, to evaluate conditions and trends and their potential impacts on and from BLM-authorized activities, consistent with science-based adaptive management.

Air-4: Where BLM activities, programs, and projects or BLM-authorized activities have the potential to impact visibility, BLM will evaluate the extent of the potential impact and consider mitigation. Areas where BLM may analyze potential visibility impacts include mandatory Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration Class I and adjacent areas, wildland/urban interface areas, National Landscape Conservation System units, and in or near areas that contain special natural resources.

Air-5: When BLM programs, projects, and/or use authorizations have the potential to affect existing resources that may be sensitive to noise such as public health and safety, wildlife, heritage resources, wilderness, wildland/urban interface areas, and other special value areas (such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and National Landscape Conservation Areas), BLM will consider noise and its potential impacts on the public and the environment, as well as any appropriate mitigation measures, during the planning and authorization review process.

Air-6: Where applicable, BLM will utilize guidance in the June 23, 2011 MOU Air Quality Analyses and Mitigation for Federal Oil and Gas Decisions through the National Environmental Policy Act Process, among the USDA, DOI, and the EPA and will incorporate updates or revisions as available.

Air-7: Ensure BLM activities, programs, and projects utilize CEQ issued guidance (December 2014), providing direction for federal agencies on when and how to consider the effects of GHG emissions and climate change in their evaluation of all proposed federal actions in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the CEQ regulations implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (CEQ Regulations 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.; 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). Updates or revisions to the CEQ guidance will be incorporated as available.

2.2.4 Cave and Karst

Goal

Manage significant cave and karst systems to protect and maintain their resource, educational, scientific, and recreational values.

Decisions

Cave-1: Manage Fort Creek Cave (#AK-028-001) and Cave #AK-028-002 as significant caves.

Cave-2: Management Objectives: Manage significant caves to prevent resource damage and to provide for visitor health and safety.

Cave-3: Setting Prescription: Primitive

Cave-4: Administrative designation: Located within the Salmon Fork ACEC (Map 9). No additional administrative designation recommended.

2.2.5 Cultural Resources

Goals

Identify, preserve and protect significant cultural resources by a variety of means; including site avoidance or conservation, site stabilization, monitoring, public awareness programs, and/or data recovery to ensure that these resources are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.

Identify and manage cultural resources for a variety of present and future uses, including scientific use, conservation for future use, public use, traditional use, and experimental use, or else discharge from further management.

Seek to reduce imminent threats and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration, or potential conflict with other resources by ensuring that all authorizations for land and resource use comply with "Section 106" National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) [54 USC 306108].

Decisions

Cult-1: Designate all cultural sites for scientific use.

Cult-2: Provide permits for archaeological investigation (following 43 CFR 7), along with any other authorizations for individuals or institutions conducting archaeological investigations on public lands, and ensure that artifacts remain in federal custody.

Cult-3: Avoid impacts to cultural resources by project redesign, project abandonment, and/or mitigation of adverse impacts through scientific recovery and analysis. When impacts to cultural resources cannot be avoided, complete a Determination of Eligibility to the State Historic Preservation Office to determine a site's significance and eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, and follow prescribed NHPA "Section 106" [54 USC 306108] consultation for all sites determined eligible. If a site is determined eligible, develop a memorandum of agreement (MOA) to mitigate the action.

Cult-4: Conduct pro-active field survey for cultural resources ("Section 110" of NHPA), when funding allows. Base prioritization of NHPA "Section 110" field surveys and inventories [54 USC 306102(b)(1)] on (1) a reasonable combination of expected development activities on the public land, (2) "values" related to the resource itself, such as rareness, uniqueness, density on the landscape, and other characteristics inherent in the resource itself, and (3) a record of previous cultural surveys in the area.

Cult-5: Base prioritization of cultural sites for rehabilitation, stabilization, and restoration on the "value" of the resource (i.e., NRHP eligible; uniqueness; rarity), along with other recreational or public uses, and other BLM land or resource use considerations.

Cult-6: Systematically monitor threatened sites on an established schedule, and monitor other sites as opportunities or funds become available.

Cult-7: Allow for both destructive and non-destructive cultural resource data recovery by qualified BLM personnel for both "Section 106" mitigative projects as well as non-"Section 106", research oriented projects, where "destructive" refers to archaeological excavation and extensive sub-surface testing and non-destructive refers to mapping, photography, and other means of non-disturbance site recordation.

Cult-8: Maintain an inventory of archaeological sites and localities for the planning area. The locations of these sites and localities are protected by federal law from disclosure to the public, certain exceptions aside, so as to better protect them.

2.2.6 Fish and Aquatic Species

Goals

The following goals are consistent with the National Fish Habitat Action Plan (NFHAP 2006) and BLM Instruction Memorandum 2009-141:

Maintain water quality that satisfies state standards and provides for stable and productive riparian and aquatic ecosystems.

Maintain stream channel integrity, channel processes, and the sediment regime (including the elements of timing, volume, and character of sediment input and transport) under which the riparian and aquatic ecosystems developed.

Manage instream flows to support healthy riparian and aquatic habitats, which promote the stability and effective function of stream channels, and the ability to effectively route flood discharges.

Maintain natural timing and variability of the water table elevation in meadows and wetlands.
Manage for diversity and productivity of native plant communities in riparian zones.

Manage riparian vegetation to:

- Provide an amount and distribution of large woody debris characteristic of intact natural aquatic and riparian ecosystems;
- Provide adequate summer and winter thermal regulation within the riparian and aquatic zones; and,
- Help achieve rates of surface erosion, bank erosion, and channel migration characteristic of those under which the communities developed.

Manage habitat to support populations of well-distributed native plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate populations that contribute to the viability of riparian-dependent communities.

Decisions

Priority Species

Fish-1: Where priority species are present, manage and monitor habitats to promote self-sustaining populations. Priority aquatic species are those species utilized for subsistence, designated as BLM sensitive, federally listed under the Endangered Species Act, and/or

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

recreationally important species. Table 3 lists the current priority aquatic species that occur with the Draanjik planning area.

Fish-2: Cooperate and coordinate with state agencies, federal agencies, Native organizations, and other groups to ensure efficient and effective program implementation toward conservation of native and desired, non-native aquatic species.

Table 3. Priority fish species in the Draanjik Planning Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority Status
Chinook salmon (King) ^A	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Subsistence, recreation
Chum salmon ^A	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Subsistence, recreation
Coho salmon ^A	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Subsistence, recreation
Arctic grayling	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>	Subsistence, recreation
Broad whitefish ^{AR}	<i>Coregonus nasus</i>	Subsistence
Humpback whitefish ^{AR}	<i>Coregonus pidschian</i>	Subsistence
Whitefish (unidentified) ^{AR}	Coregoninae	Subsistence
Least cisco ^{AR}	<i>Coregonus sardinella</i>	Subsistence
Sheefish ^{AR}	<i>Stenodus leucichthys</i>	Subsistence, recreation
Northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Subsistence, recreation
Burbot	<i>Lota lota</i>	Subsistence, recreation

A = Anadromous fish species

AR = Species that may be either anadromous or resident species

Desired Future Conditions for Aquatic Species

Fish-3: Develop and implement appropriate management practices to maintain the following desired future conditions for aquatic species:

- Maintain habitats historically occupied by native aquatic species (fish, invertebrates, plants and other aquatic-associated species) to promote continued occupation.
- Develop and implement habitat management plans and strategies for special status fish and aquatic species that include specific habitat and population management objectives designed for conservation, as well as management strategies necessary to meet those objectives.
- Monitor spatial extents of habitat disturbances to ensure disturbances are less than the area occupied by priority species, in order to preserve population structure and life history strategies.
- Cooperate to ensure aquatic habitats are managed consistently with federal, state and Native fish population goals.

Priority Habitats

Fish-4: Identify and manage for priority habitats. Priority habitats are those habitats that support any life stages of priority aquatic species, which includes both resident and anadromous fish species. Due to the extensive amounts of aquatic habitat in the planning area considered priority habitats, the BLM identified the highest priority areas for aquatic species.

Approximately 116 watersheds in the Draanjik Planning Area contain BLM-managed fisheries. An analytical approach was developed to categorize and evaluate watershed resource values. This process is described in Appendix B Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. In summary, the process categorized all watersheds containing BLM land as either Conservation or Restoration Watersheds based on watershed integrity and historic land use. Conservation Watersheds were those that have processes and functions that occur in a relatively undisturbed and natural landscape setting. Restoration Watersheds were those where biological and physical processes and functions do not reflect natural conditions because of past and long-term human-caused land disturbances. Within these categories, the watersheds were further evaluated to identify those with the highest aquatic habitat resource values using a ten factor rating system (Appendix B “Fisheries and Aquatic Resources”). The Conservation and Restoration Watersheds with the highest values were further categorized as Riparian Conservation Areas and High Priority Restoration Watersheds, respectively.

Fish-5: Identify high priority conservation watersheds as Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) and monitor these areas. These watersheds contain the highest fisheries and riparian resource values within the planning area. In these watersheds, riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific requirements described below under Management of Watersheds.

Manage the following watersheds as Riparian Conservation Areas (Map 2).

1. Bear Mountain Creek (HUC # 190801060404)
2. Draanjik (HUC # 190801060802)
3. Big Duck Lake-Draanjik (HUC # 190801060804)
4. Big Sitdown Creek (HUC # 190705040903)
5. Fourteenmile Creek-Yukon River (HUC # 190705041906)
6. Grayling Fork Draanjik (HUC # 190801060504)
7. Grayling Fork Draanjik (HUC # 190801060502)
8. Grayling Fork Draanjik (HUC # 190801060705)
9. Grayling Fork Draanjik (HUC # 190801060701)
10. Headwaters Little Black River (HUC # 190801070105)
11. Headwaters Kandik River (HUC # 190705040902)
12. Indian Grave Creek (HUC # 190705040906)
13. Kandik River (HUC # 190705040908)
14. Little Black River (HUC # 190801070106)

15. Little Black River (HUC # 190801070109)
16. Little Black River (HUC # 190801070404)
17. Lower Kevinjik Creek (HUC # 190801061309)
18. Outlet Runt Creek (HUC # 190801061005)
19. Salmon Fork Draanjik (HUC # 190801061107)
20. Salmon Fork Draanjik (HUC # 190801061403)
21. Salmon Fork Draanjik (HUC # 190801061105)
22. Tetthajik Creek (HUC # 190801061207)
23. Unnamed Tributary - Draanjik (HUC # 190801060704)
24. Unnamed Tributary - Draanjik (HUC # 190801060702)
25. Unnamed Tributary - Draanjik (HUC # 190801060703)
26. Unnamed Tributary - Kandik (HUC # 190705040901)
27. Yukon River (HUC # 190705041903)
28. Yukon River (HUC # 190705041904)

Desired Future Conditions for Aquatic Habitats

Fish-6: Identify desired future habitat conditions for fish and aquatic resources. The desired future conditions for aquatic habitats and species must consider an integrated suite of aquatic (including both abiotic and biotic components), riparian (including riparian-associated terrestrial species), and hydrologic (including uplands) conditions. It is desirable that most watersheds, generally should be in or making progress toward a High Condition Rating as described in Section B.3.1, “Watershed Condition Matrix”.

Fish-7: Utilize habitat metrics to help design appropriate management actions or mitigate proposed activities at the site-specific project level, in attempt to move watersheds toward a High Condition Rating. If certain metrics highlight a concern in a watershed, then analysis should disclose how proposed management actions would be designed to take into account the concerns, and/or when the proposed action would lead to achieving objectives. Metric criteria values are not absolute criteria, and are rated in regards to a functional condition or ecological/biological condition.

Desired Future Condition Metrics for Aquatic Habitats

Fish-8: Within all watersheds the desired condition is to provide aquatic habitat to support native vertebrate and invertebrate populations at natural levels. Stream channel conditions are stable and consistent with the surrounding landform and watershed.

Desired stream and riparian habitat conditions are listed below. Many of these values are interim goals based on professional judgment; however, future monitoring of reference aquatic systems will be integrated to refine desired condition targets based on the Adaptive Management and Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring Processes (Section B.2.1, “Monitoring and Evaluation of the RMP”). The refined targets will be established based upon the upper percentile of values, and stratified by channel type and other factors; such as aspect and elevation.

1. Habitat Connectivity: Native fish species have access to historically occupied habitats.
2. Water Temperature: Cold Water Biota: Habitat complexity provides daily, seasonally, annually and spatially variable water temperatures within expected normal ranges. Consistent with Alaska Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70) temperatures may not exceed 20 degrees C. at any time. The following maximum temperatures are not exceeded:
 - a. Migration routes 15 degrees C.
 - b. Spawning areas 13 degrees C.
 - c. Rearing areas 15 degrees C.
 - d. Egg and fry incubation 13 degrees C.
3. Turbidity: Stream stability levels facilitate balanced sediment aggradation and degradation within the watershed, thereby maintaining seasonally consistent turbidity levels. Turbidity levels would not exceed those outlined in the Alaska Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70).
4. Pool Frequency: Pool frequency would approximate Rosgen (1996) estimates based on channel type.
5. Width to Depth Ratio: Less than or equal to 12:1 for confined channel types (Rosgen channel types A, E and G); less than 20:1 for moderately confined channel types (Rosgen channel type B); and less than 40:1 for unconfined channel types (Rosgen channel types C and F).
6. Channel Substrate Condition: Spawning gravel surface fines (<0.06 mm) in pool tails <5 percent (Bryce et al. 2008).
7. Large Woody Debris (applies to forested systems): Near-natural patterns in size and amount of in-channel, large woody debris and potential wood on stream banks and floodplain.
8. Streambank Stability: Streambank stability greater than 95 percent for A and B and E channel types; greater than 90 percent for C channel types within 80 percent of any stream reach. Streambank stability would be evaluated using the BLM Multiple Indicator Monitoring technique or other appropriate methodology.
9. Riparian and Riparian Conservation Area Vegetation: Riparian and wetland areas in Proper Functioning Condition. Conditions reflect natural disturbances processes. Desired conditions generally mature to late seral community types as outlined in Winward 2000. Percent of riparian vegetation in the greenline dominated by late seral community types or anchored rocks/logs is greater than 80 percent (good-excellent ecological condition). Over 80 percent of the plant community type along the streambank provides high bank stability, deep fibrous roots, good resistance to streambank erosion or is comprised of anchored rocks/logs. The riparian vegetation provides adequate shade, large wood debris recruitment, and connectivity.

Management of Watersheds

These decisions apply to all watersheds unless otherwise noted.

Fish-9: Provide and coordinate hydrologic data with the State to secure instream flows needed to maintain riparian resources, channel conditions, and aquatic habitats.

Fish-10: Implement the standard operating procedures in Appendix A on a project specific basis to achieve the goals, meet the Desired Future Conditions for aquatic habitats and species, and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship.

Fish-11: Locate water removal sites to minimize impacts on priority species and provide for attainment of desired conditions for aquatic habitats and species.

Fish-12: Utilize the watershed matrix to assist in site-specific project impact analysis (Appendix B “Fisheries and Aquatic Resources”) and mitigate impacts identified as potentially degrading to the watershed Condition Rating.

Fish-13: Complete watershed assessments Section B.5, “Watershed Assessment Process” as necessary for management.

The Following Decisions Apply to Mining Operations on All Watersheds

Fish-14: To avoid unnecessary and undue degradation of public land under notice level mining operations and mining operations requiring a plan of operations, the 43 CFR 3809.420(b)(3)(ii)(E) requires the rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife habitat. The fisheries and wildlife habitat rehabilitation performance standard requires the operator to rehabilitate or repair damage caused to fisheries or wildlife habitat.

Further, 43 CFR 3809.420(a)(3) requires operations and post-mining land use to comply with the applicable BLM land use plans and activity plans, and with coastal zone management plans under 16 U.S.C. 1451, as appropriate. The following section outlines planning area and location-specific goals that need to be the focus of a fisheries rehabilitation plan submitted under 43 CFR 3809.301 and 3809.401 in order to meet the fisheries rehabilitation requirement under 43 CFR 3809.420(b)(3)(ii)(E).

For purposes of this plan, the rehabilitation of fisheries habitat is defined as providing aquatic and riparian habitat characteristics that will support fish such that the species and life stage composition and density that occurred prior to disturbance is reestablished. Given the complexity of fisheries habitat rehabilitation in Alaska, reclamation plans will include detailed descriptions of measures to achieve the following three objectives:

1. A stable channel form that is in balance with the surrounding landform such that channel features are maintained and the stream neither aggrades nor degrades. To achieve this the operator must design a post-mining stream channel using morphological characteristics of the pre-disturbance channel and floodplain (e.g., bankfull and floodprone dimension, meander pattern, design flows and velocity, riffle to pool ratio, substrate particle size). These characteristics could be derived from field surveys of the area, remotely sensed information, or information from adjacent watersheds that exhibit similar characteristics as the watershed proposed for mining. A key reference used on the national scale for alluvial channel design is The National Resources Conservation Service’s *Stream Restoration Design, National Engineering Handbook, Part 654* (NRCS 2007 Chapter 9);
2. Sufficient riparian vegetation or anchored rocks/logs to effectively dissipate stream energy, prevent soil erosion, stabilize streambanks, provide essential nutrient input, and maintain water quality and floodplain function; and,

3. Provide instream habitat complexity similar to that of pre-disturbance levels by the use of instream structures (e.g., vortex rock weirs, cross-vane structures, installation of root wads).

By focusing on these three objectives, the probability of fisheries habitat rehabilitation success is increased. Typically, the operator would satisfy these requirements through the development of a site-specific reclamation plan. Bond release will be based on meeting specific measurable objectives outlined in a reclamation plan (43 CFR 3809.401(b)(3)).

Fish-15: Develop monitoring and associated reporting requirements as part of site-specific plans (i.e., Plan of Operation) to measure impacts and subsequent reclamation success levels. Use monitoring data to adaptively manage existing and future plans of operation to make measurable progress toward desired future conditions in subsequent years following reclamation.

Riparian Conservation Areas and ACEC-specific Requirements

Fish-16: The management goal in RCAs and the Salmon Fork ACEC is to: maintain and provide stream channel integrity, ensure riparian proper functioning condition, and achieve desired future conditions for the high-value fish and aquatic resources, and yet allow for surface-disturbing activities.

To increase the likelihood of fisheries habitat rehabilitation within these watersheds, which represent the highest value fisheries resources within the planning area, additional baseline data pursuant to 43 CFR 3809.401 (c) (1) will be required. Within these areas baseline hydrological data that is adequate to characterize seasonal flow patterns and discharge will be required from the operator. The BLM will be available to advise operators on the exact type of baseline data and detail needed to meet this requirement. In addition reclamation requirements in site-specific reclamation plans, will be designed to result in rehabilitation of habitats within an accelerated time frame (e.g., less than five years). To achieve fisheries habitat rehabilitation within five years, rigorous revegetation and streambank stabilization techniques and a high level of monitoring and maintenance will be required.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Management

Fish-17: Analyze BLM-authorized actions that may adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat either directly or indirectly and coordinate with the National Marine Fisheries Service pursuant to 50 CFR §§ 600.905-.930.

Fish-18: Incorporate additional conservation measures, recommended by the National Marine Fisheries Service in site-specific consultation, to minimize impacts to Essential Fish Habitat.

Fish-19: Implement the measures outlined in Appendix G of the 2005 Alaska Essential Fish Habitat Environmental Impact Statement as appropriate (Section I.6, “Recommended Conservation Measures for Essential Fish Habitat”).

2.2.7 Non-Native Invasive Species

Goals

Prevent the introduction and spread of noxious and non-native invasive species on and adjacent to BLM-managed lands.

Decisions

NIS-1: Use integrated pest management (IPM) practices to control or eradicate noxious and non-native invasive species.

NIS-2: Within five years of signing the ROD or by management direction, develop a step-down Invasive Species Strategic Management Plan for the Eastern Interior planning area, including the Draanjik, to implement IPM practices, which may include cultural, biological, mechanical, manual, and chemical controls. The plan would incorporate early detection and rapid response efforts and, using the Alaska invasiveness risk ranking (Carlson et al. 2008) to prioritize treatments, include prevention practices. Prevention practices may include outreach and education, vehicle, boat, OHV, and aircraft cleaning protocols, and use of certified weed-free gravel and seed. Additional SOPs and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations for land uses may be developed through the step-down plan.

NIS-3: Complete inventory and mapping for noxious and non-native invasive plants at disturbed sites and along trails as needed. Anthropogenic disturbance on the landscape is the primary driver for conducting inventory for invasive plants. Inventory in the upper Draanjik will be conducted at management direction and may be an appreciably longer time scale than five years.

NIS-4: Conduct inventory for other non-native invasive species, including insects, pathogens, and other pests, as they are detected moving toward the planning area.

NIS-5: Monitor all inventory and control sites on a rotational basis (every two to three years depending on severity of infestations and treatment method).

NIS-6: Continue to support data management through the Alaska Exotic Plant Information Clearinghouse (AKEPIC) database and the BLM national database (National Invasive Species Management Information System).

NIS-7: Work with the Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the Alaska Invasive Species Working Group and other agencies, organizations, and groups to coordinate inventory, monitoring, prevention, and control of noxious and non-native invasive species within the planning area.

NIS-8: Adapt management of non-native invasive plants to address climate change and other management issues as new information becomes available.

NIS-9: Minimize the introduction and spread of noxious and non-native invasive plants through use of Alaska certified weed-free products for any action requiring stabilization, reclamation, restoration, or revegetation. When certified products are not available, use native seed and locally produced products.

NIS-10: Comply with the most current BLM Alaska Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Management policy.

NIS-11: Employ measures outlined in the most current Alaska Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan (ADF&G 2002) and the most current Interim Fire Operations Guidance to Prevent Spread of Aquatic Invasive Species (USFS 2016) to reduce the introduction and spread of Aquatic Nuisance Species.

2.2.8 Paleontological Resources

Goals

Manage, protect, and preserve paleontological resources using scientific principles and expertise to ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.

Ensure that proposed land uses initiated or authorized by the BLM avoid or mitigate inadvertent disturbance to federal and non-federal paleontological resources.

Promote stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of paleontological resources through educational and outreach programs.

Decisions

Paleo-1: Require permits for individuals or institutions conducting paleontological investigations for vertebrate fossils and some rare invertebrates on public lands and ensure that fossils remain in federal custody.

Paleo-2: Prior to projects that may result in extensive surface or sub-surface disturbance in areas likely to contain significant paleontological resources, conduct an inventory for paleontological resources. At times, this may be done in conjunction with the inventory for cultural resources but supplemental paleontological expertise may be needed in other cases.

Paleo-3: Comply with federal laws (National Environmental Policy Act; Federal Land Policy and Management Act; Paleontological Resources Preservation Act) and regulations for the preservation of paleontological resources by avoiding impacts to significant paleontological resources through project redesign, project abandonment, and/or mitigation of adverse impacts through scientific recovery and analysis.

Paleo-4: Enable scientific use of paleontological resources by qualified non-BLM personnel for scientific research and public education. Allow the removal of significant paleontological resources by means of a BLM-issued permit, which requires that such resources remain the property of the United States and are preserved for the public in an approved repository.

Paleo-5: Inventory public lands for paleontological resources. Maintain an inventory of paleontological sites and localities. Monitor paleontological sites in danger of alteration or destruction from natural- or human-made causes. Develop partnerships as feasible to achieve these ends.

2.2.9 Soil Resources

Goals

Ensure that watersheds are in (or are making significant progress toward) a properly functioning physical condition that includes their upland, riparian, wetland, and aquatic areas. The infiltration and permeability rates, moisture storage, and stability of upland soils are appropriate to the watershed's soil, climate, and landform (BLM 2004c).

- Protect the soil surface from erosion; avoid detention of overland flow; maintain infiltration and permeability consistent with the potential/capability of the site.

- Promote moisture storage by soil and plant conditions consistent with the potential/capability of the site.
- Hydrologic, vegetative, and erosion/depositional processes support physical functioning, consistent with the potential or capability of the site.
- Stream channel, lake bed, shoreline characteristics are appropriate for the landscape position.

Ensure that water and nutrient cycling and energy flow support healthy, productive, and diverse natural communities. Water and nutrient cycling and energy flow occur effectively to support healthy, productive, diverse communities at levels appropriate to the potential/capability of the site.

Minimize soil erosion and sedimentation associated with storm water discharge from disturbed sites, particularly where soils and overburden are stripped and stockpiled for an extended period of time.

Decisions

Soil-1: Design all BLM-authorized surface-disturbing activities to reduce soil erosion and minimize impacts to soil profiles. Where permitted operations result in surface disturbance, return land to its pre-disturbance condition to the extent possible. Implement SOPs (Appendix A “Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations”) to reduce soil impacts from surface-disturbing activities.

Soil-2: Where permitted surface disturbing operations result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for Storm Water discharge, will normally be required and would include developing and following a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to manage materials, equipment, and runoff from the site. Most construction, materials, and placer mine operations would be eligible for coverage under a construction or multi-sector industrial activity general permit.

- The Alaska Construction General Permit (ACGP) (AKR100000, Effective May 2011) authorizes storm water discharges from large and small construction activities that result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and where those discharges enter waters of the United States (U.S.). Construction operations must meet specific Best Management Practices requirements and water quality standards for turbidity.
- The Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharge associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) (AKR060000, Effective April 2015) requires industrial facilities to implement control measures and develop site-specific storm water pollution prevention plans to comply with Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements and meet water quality standards for turbidity. Requirements in Subpart G apply to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from Metal Mining facilities, including mines abandoned on federal lands. Coverage is required for metal mining facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with, or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product located on the site of the operation.

It is anticipated that most materials sites and placer mining operations will need multi-sector industrial activity general permit coverage to address storm water discharge from their industrial

activities. Permit coverage is required from the commencement of surface disturbing activities until final stabilization.

2.2.10 Special Status Species

Goals

Manage animal and plant resources and habitats consistent with the conservation needs of Special Status Species (BLM Manual 6840) in a manner that will not contribute to the need to list any species under the Endangered Species Act and to ensure progress towards recovery of any listed threatened or endangered species.

Manage BLM Alaska sensitive species habitats so that actions do not contribute to species decline or contribute to federal listing.

Prevent damage from proposed land uses to habitats supporting Special Status Species.

Identify, conserve, and monitor Special Status Species and habitats to ensure that self-sustaining populations of these species continue to persist in the planning area (i.e., without the need for population supplementation or habitat restoration efforts). Ensure that habitats support healthy, productive, and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals.

Decisions

SSS-1: Develop a Special Status Species management plan in cooperation with ADF&G. This plan would determine inventory and monitoring needs, priorities and methods, and recommend management actions necessary to conserve these species. Increased inventory may lead to removal of some species from the Special Status Species list.

SSS-2: Develop and implement appropriate site-specific and programmatic management practices to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to sensitive species and their habitats.

SSS-3: If impacts to Special Status Species (populations and habitats) cannot be avoided, the applicant (or the BLM for internal actions) will develop mitigation measures to reduce impacts.

SSS-4: Require the project proponents to complete surveys for Special Status Species when it is determined that the project will impact or may possibly impact potential habitat. The mitigation hierarchy will be implemented if Special Status Species are found during inventories.

SSS-5: Where sensitive status plant species are located, implement measures to protect these populations or individuals through site-specific buffers or management prescriptions, such prohibiting surface occupancy or ground disturbance in occupied habitats, where appropriate. Site new roads and trails away from sensitive plant populations and minimize summer cross-country OHV travel where sensitive plants are located.

SSS-6: Monitor BLM sensitive plant species populations. Where disturbance to individuals or habitat is documented, remove the source of the disturbance to a location that avoids continued damage or implement mitigation to reduce the damage.

SSS-7: Cooperate with partners in inventory and monitoring of rare plant and animal species to improve the knowledge of statewide abundance, distribution, and trends of sensitive species and the development of management strategies at a regional scale.

SSS-8: Where it is found that Special Status Species habitat is likely to be negatively affected by use (i.e., such use is likely to result in a significant local or regional decline in species distribution, abundance, or productivity), such uses will be redirected to other locations, or other mitigation actions that will be effective in preventing local population impacts will be implemented in accordance with BLM 6840 Manual.

SSS-9: Ensure reclamation and restoration plan objectives incorporate the needs of Special Status Species where habitat potential exists.

2.2.11 Vegetation Resources

Goals

Ensure that watersheds (including their upland, riparian, wetland, and aquatic areas) are making significant progress toward or are in proper functioning condition.

Ensure that water and nutrient cycling, and energy flow support healthy, productive, and diverse natural communities.

Ensure that habitats support healthy, productive, and diverse populations and communities of native plants and animals.

In disturbed areas, rapidly re-establish native plant communities, with locally adapted plants. (Recognizing that temporary establishment of non-native plants may occasionally be necessary to stabilize sites, control erosion, or facilitate eventual establishment of native plants).

Desired Outcome

Veg-1: Maintain the current nature of the vegetation in the planning area which has a natural diversity of species, communities, and seral stages largely undisturbed, except by natural forces.

Decisions

Veg-2: Manage wildland fire to achieve natural fire regimes and ecosystem processes dependent upon fire. Use prescribed fire in select areas to improve wildlife habitat.

Veg-3: In response to shifting fire regimes resulting from climate change, fire management may be implemented to achieve wildlife habitat objectives (e.g., meeting habitat needs for subsistence species) or to facilitate ecosystem adaptation to climate change (e.g., addressing spread of invasive plants).

Veg-4: All firelines will be repaired and closed to OHV use to facilitate revegetation. Repair firelines by spreading original soil and vegetation on the disturbed ground, except in specific circumstances where seeding or planting may be necessary. Protect vegetation from damage caused by summer OHV use. In specific circumstances where firelines are routed and constructed so that they meet pre-determined travel management needs and maintain resource values, the Authorized Officer (AO) may determine that an exception is appropriate and retain suitable firelines as OHV or snowmobile routes. Fire lines built on existing roads or OHV trails will be returned to conditions suitable for original use.

Veg-5: Manage lichen-rich plant communities as high value habitats due to the slow growth potential of lichen and its great importance to caribou.

Veg-6: When developing travel management plans, minimize impacts through appropriate restrictions on cross-country OHV use. Monitor vegetation for impacts that may be caused by OHVs.

Veg-7: Reduce disturbance of vegetation by minimizing footprint of surface-disturbing activities, consolidating access to minimize the number of routes, and requiring prompt reclamation and revegetation.

Veg-8: Avoid disturbance of the vegetative mat unless it is not feasible to do so. Plans for revegetation of surface disturbances will be addressed during authorization of an action (as outlined in A.1.1 “SOP Veg-1”).

Veg-9: Utilize and encourage natural revegetation of disturbed sites as the generally preferred method of revegetation (in situations where this is adequate to prevent erosion and will result in rapid establishment of plant cover). In some circumstances, however some combination of seeding, planting, and transplanting of adult plants or vegetation mats, or fertilizing may be necessary.

Veg-10: Native species will be utilized whenever possible if seeding or planting is necessary. Temporary establishment of non-native plants may occasionally be approved by the Authorized officer when it is determined to be necessary to stabilize sites, control erosion, or facilitate eventual establishment of native plants. Vegetation treatment and revegetation requirements are described in SOP Veg-1 in Appendix A Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations).

Veg-11: Manage riparian and wetland areas to achieve proper functioning condition, or if not at proper functioning condition, to enhance condition rating. Management strategies to achieve proper functioning condition are described in section 2.2.6.

Veg-12: Inventory vegetation community composition across the planning area and monitor changes related to climate and fire regime (size, frequency, and severity).

Veg-13: In addition to mapping of fire perimeters, map unburned inclusions within fire perimeters and fire severity on fires 1,000 acres or greater using Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity standards established by U.S. Geological Service and U.S. Forest Service, or similar interagency standards. .

Veg-14: Monitor the area of surface disturbance and areas effectively reclaimed, allowing an estimate of cumulative un-reclaimed surface disturbance.

Veg-15: Map priority habitats and plant communities to facilitate conservation planning and the mitigation of impacts to priority habitats and plant communities.

Veg-16: Conduct watershed assessments as outlined in Appendix B “Fisheries and Aquatic Resources”.

Priority Plant Species and Communities

Veg-17: The priority plant communities listed below constitute a small proportion of the planning area, yet support a number and variety of plant and animal species and ecosystem processes.

- Aspen/steppe bluffs (most often occurring as river bluffs)

- Riparian communities
- Wetlands (with a focus on wetlands other than the widespread mesic black spruce and tussock and shrub tussock vegetation types)
- Tall shrub communities
- Sparsely plant covered calcareous substrate (e.g., limestone)
- Lichen-rich habitats

Veg-18: Priority plant species are plants on the BLM Alaska Sensitive Species and BLM Alaska Watch lists.

Veg-19: In areas of potentially sensitive habitats, prepare and utilize ecological mapping to identify unique, rare, or high-value plant species, communities, and habitats and to allow development of mitigation.

2.2.12 Visual Resources

Goal

Maintain and manage visual resource values in accordance with Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes.

Decisions

VRM-1: Designate all BLM-managed lands into one of the following VRM Classes (Table 4 and Map 3) and manage to meet assigned VRM class objectives

VRM Class II: The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. Activities or modifications of the environment should not be evident or attract the attention of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements of form, line, color and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

VRM Class IV: The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. Changes may attract attention and be dominant landscape features, but should reflect the basic elements of the existing landscape. Class IV rating is generally reserved for areas where the visual intrusions dominate the view shed but are in character with the landscape.

Table 4. Visual resource management allocations for the Draanjik Planning Area

Areas	VRM Class	Acres
Salmon Fork ACEC and RCAs	II	1,114,000
Remaining lands	IV	1,246,000

2.2.13 Water Resources, Wetlands, and Floodplains

Goals

Watersheds: Watersheds are in, or are making significant progress toward, properly functioning physical condition, including their upland, riparian, wetland, and aquatic components; soil and plant conditions support infiltration, soil moisture storage, and the release of water that are in balance with climate and landform and maintain or improve water quality, water quantity, and timing and duration of flow.

Water Quality: Protect, restore, and maintain the natural chemical, physical, and biological quality of surface and ground waters, wetlands, and floodplains influenced by BLM resource management activities. Ensure full compliance with applicable federal and state laws and executive orders.

Water Quantity: Protect, restore, and maintain the natural flow regime, water levels, and integrity of surface and ground waters influenced by BLM resource management activities.

Water Rights: Ensure availability of surface and ground water for public land management purposes by acquiring and protecting federal reserved water rights and water rights obtained through state-based administrative and judicial systems. Ensure full compliance with applicable federal and state laws.

Science-based Adaptive Management: Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, private landowners, and stakeholder organizations in order to foster a unified, science-based adaptive management approach to water resource management.

Assessment and Monitoring: Provide a unified framework for BLM's science-based watershed approach to management of natural and developed water systems consistent with federal and state water quality and quantity assessment methods, including monitoring, sampling, and reporting protocols.

Decisions

Water-1: Ensure BLM activities, programs, and projects comply with all applicable federal, State, Tribal, and local water quality, wetland, and floodplain laws, statutes, regulations, standards, and state implementation plans, consistent with executive orders, the Clean Water Act and FLPMA.

Water-2: Develop regional scale water quantity and water quality monitoring strategies in cooperation with other federal and State agencies consistent with science-based adaptive management.

Water-3: Focus management on entire watersheds using an ecosystem approach involving all interested landowners and affected parties when feasible.

Water-4: Where permitted surface disturbing operations result in a total land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for Storm Water discharge, will normally be required and would include developing and following a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to manage materials, equipment, and runoff from the site. Most construction, materials, and placer mine operations would likely be eligible for coverage under the Alaska Construction General Permit (ACGP) (AKR100000, Effective May 2011) or the

Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm Water Discharge associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) (AKR060000, Effective April 2015). Permit coverage would be required from the commencement of surface disturbing activities until final stabilization.

Water-5: Within five years of signing the ROD or by management direction, undertake development of a step-down Watershed Management Plan (WMP) for the Draanjik watershed. Watershed planning helps address water quality problems in a holistic manner by fully assessing the potential contributing causes and sources of pollution including uplands, then prioritizing restoration and protection strategies to address these problems. The objectives and management shall be tailored to the conditions, conflicts, capability and improvement potential, and land use considerations on a watershed-specific basis. Site specific soil and water management determinations (e.g., watershed, floodplain-wetland, or riparian rehabilitation techniques, monitoring techniques and schedule, and the design and placement of improvements) will be developed in the interdisciplinary Watershed Management Planning phase for resource programs. The “Watershed Assessment Matrix” (Table B.1), depicting range of desired conditions for aquatic habitats would be incorporated in the Watershed Management Plan as well as other science-based watershed assessment tools. Relevant new science and new empirical water resource data would also be incorporated in the WMP. Additional SOPs and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations for land uses may be developed through the step-down watershed management plan.

Water-6: Systematically inventory, model, analyze, and monitor water resources on an established schedule in order to evaluate conditions and trends and their potential impacts on and from BLM-authorized activities consistent with science-based adaptive management principles.

Water-7: Prioritization of disturbed stream sites for rehabilitation, stabilization, and restoration would be based upon an interdisciplinary team site assessment and other BLM land or resource use considerations. Consider the extent to which the site may deteriorate if restoration or improvement action is not immediately implemented. Areas that may suffer further degradation and have potential for improvement should be given top priority. Those that have been degraded but appear stable may be given lower priority for restoration and improvement. Other factors, such as special status species, water quality, competing water uses, fisheries, and recreation values should also be considered when establishing priorities.

Water-8: Utilize available USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database and maps in determining wetland classification for a particular site. Where published (NWI) maps are not available other federal or State wetland maps will be utilized. Where federal or State maps are not available BLM or other agency personnel with wetland expertise will use published federal guidance to determine wetland classification.

Water-9: Procedures for implementing Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management are set forth as an 8-step decision-making process outlined in Part II of the 1978 Water Resources Council Guidelines. When an action is proposed in a floodplain, the 8-step procedural process will be addressed and integrated in developing land use authorizations.

2.2.14 Wilderness Characteristics

Goal

In areas identified for minimization of impacts to wilderness characteristics (Map 4), retain wilderness characteristics including naturalness, solitude, and outstanding opportunities for

primitive and unconfined recreation to the extent possible while allowing for other multiple use activities.

Objective

Reduce impacts of multiple-use activities to maintain naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values on 1,114,000 acres.

Decisions

LWC-1: The following activities, uses, and decisions could occur in areas identified as lands where wilderness characteristic would be maintained. Allowable activities are not limited to activities and uses listed below. The listed activities are those protected under ANILCA.

- Cross-country snowmobile travel with adequate snow cover
- Motorboat use
- Airplane use, including primitive, unimproved landing areas
- Temporary structures and equipment placement related to hunting, fishing, and trapping
- Public use cabins and other small facilities for visitor safety and recreational use
- Limited OHV use
- Access for subsistence use and commercial activities including rights-of-way or other types of permits

LWC-2: Manage 1,246,000 acres to emphasize other multiple uses as a priority over protecting wilderness characteristics.

LWC-3: Manage 1,114,000 acres to emphasize other resources values and multiple uses while applying management restrictions (conditions of use, mitigation measures) to reduce impacts to wilderness characteristics (Map 4). These lands are located within the Salmon Fork ACEC (section 2.2.24) and riparian conservation areas (section 2.2.6).

LWC-4: Do not manage any lands to protect wilderness characteristics as a priority over other resource values and multiple uses.

LWC-5: Monitor wilderness characteristics through the NEPA process. Conduct on-the-ground or aerial monitoring in conjunction with monitoring for other resources.

Rationale: BLM Manual 6320 outlines three outcomes of considering wilderness characteristics in the land use planning process, including, but not limited to: (1) emphasizing other multiple uses as a priority over protecting wilderness characteristics; (2) emphasizing other multiple uses while applying management restrictions (conditions of use, mitigation measures) to reduce impacts to wilderness characteristics; and (3) the protection of wilderness characteristics as a priority over other multiple uses. The Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS considered outcomes (1) and (2). The BLM will consider wilderness characteristics during site specific NEPA analysis and project permitting. The purpose of doing this is to analyze the effects of the proposed action to the inventoried condition of the lands. In areas managed as (1) the Authorized Officer may choose not to specifically mitigate impacts to the wilderness character in keeping with the allocation decision in the Approved RMP, although mitigation for other resources may

have the effect of reducing impacts to wilderness characteristics. For example requiring site reclamation and revegetation to reduce erosion would contribute to maintaining naturalness of the site. Under (2) measures will be applied to reduce impacts to size, naturalness, opportunities for solitude, and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

Through a wilderness characteristics inventory, the Eastern Interior Field Office determined that 99 percent of BLM lands in the Draanjik Planning Area have wilderness characteristics. Given the large size of these wilderness inventory units many land uses could occur that would not impact naturalness, solitude, or primitive recreation on a landscape scale, or the size of the units. Management for other resource drivers such as riparian habitat, wetlands, Salmon Fork ACEC, vegetation, fisheries, and wildlife are complementary to maintaining wilderness characteristics.

ANILCA allows certain uses in Wilderness areas in Alaska. Since these uses are allowed in designated Wilderness, these uses could also occur on lands with wilderness characteristics while still maintaining those characteristics. In the planning area, maintaining wilderness characteristics is consistent with ANILCA-protected uses and facilities, including: snowmobile and motorboat use; other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for subsistence purposes; airplane landings; temporary structures related to hunting, fishing and trapping; and public use cabins (ANILCA Sections 811, 1110, 1315(d), and 1316(a)).

2.2.15 Wildland Fire Ecology and Management

Goals

Protection of human life is the single overriding priority. Other priorities are based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection.

Respond to all wildfires, with an emphasis on firefighter and public safety, and ensure that costs are commensurate with the values to be protected.

Use wildland fire, and other treatments to maintain or restore ecological systems and to meet land use and resource management objectives.

Prevent human caused wildfires.

Reduce risk and costs of wildfire by managing wild fires to meet resource objectives and implementation of fuels management projects.

Reduce adverse effects of wildland fire management activities.

Decisions

Fire-1: Cooperate and collaborate with other federal, state, and Native land managers, and with other suppression organizations to address issues and concerns related to wildland fire management in Alaska and to implement operational decisions.

Fire-1: Allow fire on the landscape. Apply four wildland fire management options for initial response: Critical, Full, Modified, and Limited. Ensure that assigned wildland fire management options are ecologically and fiscally sound, operationally feasible, and sufficiently flexible to respond to changes in fire conditions, land use patterns, resource information, new technologies, and new scientific findings. Throughout the planning area, fire may be managed for multiple objectives. These wildland fire management options will be revisited by the Field Office annually and changed as needed to ensure the most effective initial response from the protection agency.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Option changes will be documented on the official map atlases maintained by the Alaska Interagency Coordination Center and the respective Protection Zone/Area.

Common indicators for changing fire management options include:

- A value to protect appears on the landscape (i.e. new neighborhood, structures) is determined to have historic value, critical caribou habitat mapping); a value to protect disappears from the landscape.
- A non-standard response was required for a wildfire the year previous and justifies the need for a change in that area.
- A fire or other disturbance changes the fuel structure.
- Another agency proposes an inter-agency change involving the BLM for the previously described reasons.

The designation of a management option pre-selects initial response strategies to accomplish established land use and resource objectives. Initial fire response for each fire management option is listed in Table 5.

Fire-3: Implement the Standard Operating Procedures listed in Appendix A Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations during wildland fire management activities.

Table 5. Fire Management Options for the Planning Area

Management Options	Critical	Full	Modified	Limited
Initial Fire Response (AWFCG 2016)	Mobilize resources to protect the area and/or sites and suppress the fire without compromising public or firefighter safety.	Mobilize resources to protect the area and/or sites and suppress the fire without compromising public or firefighter safety.	Pre -conversion date: Mobilize resources to protect the area and/or sites and suppress the fire without compromising public or firefighter safety. Post-conversion date: Conduct surveillance, assessment, and site protection as warranted.	Conduct surveillance, assessment, and site protection as warranted.
Priority for firefighting resources	1	2	3	4

Fire-4: In addition to these wildland fire management options, some actions will be taken to protect specific sites that have been identified for special fire management protection. Site-specific actions may be taken to protect structures, cultural and paleontological sites, small areas of high resource value, and threatened and endangered species habitat to give suppression agencies more specific guidance for small sites.

Fire-5: Monitor vegetative communities for cumulative effects of wildland fire, suppression activities, and effects of excluding fire.

Fire-6: The desired future condition for BLM-managed lands is to be in Fire Regime Condition Class 1, which represents landscapes still within the natural historical range of variation in fire regime.

In response to shifting fire regimes resulting from climate change, fire management may be implemented to achieve wildlife habitat objectives (e.g., meeting habitat needs for subsistence species) or to facilitate ecosystem adaptation to climate change (e.g., addressing spread of invasive plants).

Fire-7: Fuels management activities assist in achieving resource objectives. Prescribed burning, mechanical, chemical, and manual treatments may also be used. Projects may be implemented in support of scientific research and in cooperation with BLM cooperators and partners.

Fuels treatments are prioritized to:

1. Reduce the risk to human life and inhabited property. Highest priority for fuel treatments would be those communities surrounded by hazardous fuels.
2. Reduce the risk and cost of wildland fire suppression in areas of hazardous fuels buildup.
3. Achieve other resource objectives such as habitat needs.
4. Achieve desired future condition of Fire Regime Condition Class 1.

2.2.16 Wildlife Resources

Goals

Maintain natural ecosystem functions and the quality and quantity of habitat to support healthy populations of wildlife.

In cooperation with ADF&G, monitor wildlife populations and habitats and manage BLM lands to conserve and enhance fish and wildlife populations. Ensure optimum, self-sustaining populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife resources.

Maintain and protect subsistence resources and opportunities. Determine how management actions, guidelines, and allowable uses prescribed in response to the other issues will affect subsistence opportunities and resources. Monitor populations and habitats to ensure opportunities for subsistence harvest of wildlife.

Minimize impacts to wildlife species and their habitats from BLM-authorized activities on BLM-managed lands.

Protect habitats important to wildlife population maintenance by the avoidance of possible adverse effects of land use activities, through mitigation and by reserving specific areas from certain land use activities.

Maintain a diversity and abundance of wildlife habitat that will provide resilience in adaptation to changing climate.

Ensure opportunities for wildlife viewing, fishing, hunting, and trapping.

Locate trails and recreational development to avoid conflicts with important and priority wildlife habitat and environmentally sensitive areas.

Maintain and restore riparian and wetland areas so that they provide habitat diversity and healthy riparian and aquatic conditions for riparian and wetland dependent species and other wildlife species.

Decisions

Wild-1: Manage habitat for migratory birds to emphasize avoidance or minimization of negative impacts, and to restore and enhance habitat quality pursuant to Executive Order 13186, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and Memorandum of Understanding between BLM and USFWS to Promote Conservation of Migratory Birds (2010). Bird species of concern are listed in Table D-1, “Bird Species of Conservation Concern in the Eastern Interior Planning Area” and include: USFWS Bird Species of Conservation Concern, BLM Alaska Sensitive Species, Featured Species in the Alaska State Wildlife Conservation Strategy, and Boreal Partners in Flight Priority Species. Habitats that support several of these species, (including riparian and wetland habitats) would be given priority consideration in efforts to minimize impacts and restore habitat quality.

Wild-2: Minimize impacts to known nesting sites of priority raptors from actions authorized by the BLM. Priority raptor species are peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, bald eagle and golden eagle. Specific SOPs applicable to priority raptor habitats are listed in Appendix A Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations. All priority raptor SOPs may be modified based on project-specific analyses. Nest sites of other raptors would be similarly managed, although management would generally be less restrictive and would be determined in site-specific environmental analyses.

Wild-3: Employ industry-accepted best management practices to prevent raptors and other birds from colliding with or being electrocuted by utility lines, alternative energy structures, towers, and poles (Appendix A Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations).

Wild-4: Maintain health of Dall sheep by maintaining effective separation (WAFWA 2012) between Dall Sheep and domestic animals that pose a risk to Dall sheep health, including sheep, goats, llamas, alpacas, and other camelids. Prohibit the use of domestic goats, sheep, alpacas, llamas, and other similar species in conjunction with BLM-authorized activities occurring in Dall sheep habitat.

Wild-5: Educate the public about the disease risks of using these pack animals within Dall sheep habitat.

Wild-6: Protect important wildlife habitats through special restrictions where necessary, including yearlong or seasonal activity restrictions and minimum altitudes for aircraft use (Appendix A Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations).

Wild-7: Avoid or minimize impacts from projects that could degrade riparian areas and promote restoration of riparian areas to achieve Proper Functioning Condition.

Wild-8: Develop a caribou habitat management plan for the historical range of the Fortymile caribou herd. In cooperation with other land managers and ADF&G, utilize a combination of on-the-ground inventory and remote sensing of caribou habitat, along with caribou habitat use and distribution data, to develop the plan.

Wild-9: Inventory and monitor caribou range (forage) conditions in the Steese National Conservation Area in cooperation with other land and wildlife managers. These efforts would

include analyses of the impacts of climate change on fire regimes and caribou forage, and recommendations for management of Fortymile caribou herd habitats.

Priority Wildlife Species and Habitats

Wild-10: Inventory and monitor priority wildlife species and their habitats within the planning area. Species listed in Table 6, “Priority Wildlife Species and Habitats in the Eastern Interior Planning Area” and Table D-1 “Bird Species of Concern” would be a conservation priority in the planning area.

Monitor populations of priority and subsistence wildlife species in cooperation with ADF&G and USFWS. Identify important habitats for priority species and monitor changes. Work towards development of adaptive management plans that will identify levels of change at which management actions will be implemented. Other important species and habitats include denning and seasonal high use areas for bears and furbearers, nesting habitats for other raptors, waterfowl, and shorebirds, and winter concentration areas for small game.

Table 6. Priority wildlife species and habitats in the Draanjik Planning Area

Priority Species, Draanjik Planning Area	Seasonal Habitats Listed in Order of Priority
Caribou	Calving/post-calving (including mineral licks) Summer (including insect-relief habitat) Migration/movement routes Pre-calving Fall/winter
Dall sheep	Mineral licks (summer) Lambing Movement routes Summer Winter
Moose	Calving Mineral licks Late winter Rutting Riparian and willow shrub habitats
Peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, bald eagle, golden eagle	Nesting Prey gathering
All special status species identified by the BLM State Director	Yearlong
Martin and Lynx	Yearlong

2.2.17 Forest and Woodland Products

Goals

Maintain and restore the health, productivity, and biological diversity of forest and woodland ecosystems.

Consistent with other resource values, provide personal use of wood and special forest products for local consumption and opportunities for commercial harvest.

Decisions

Forest-1: Allow harvest of dead or downed wood for recreational uses, including camping on all lands.

Forest-2: Allow harvest of special forest products for personal use on all lands.

Forest-3: Consider personal use of timber, commercial use of forest products, and commercial timber salvage sales on all lands.

Forest-4: Consider commercial timber sales for non-salvage purposes (large and small) on all lands except within the Salmon Fork ACEC (623,000 acres).

Forest-5: In addition to requirements outlined in the standard operating procedures (Appendix A), consider the following limitations in areas where timber harvest is authorized.

- Require winter harvest to minimize disturbances to soils and ground vegetation.
- Disperse slash generated from timber harvest activities.
- Set a maximum stump height for harvested trees.

2.2.18 Lands and Realty

2.2.18.1 Land Tenure

Goals

Retain public lands with high resource values. Adjust land to consolidate public land holdings, acquire lands with high public resource values, and meet public and community needs.

Acquire and maintain access to public lands, where needed, to improve management efficiency and facilitate multiple use and the public's enjoyment of these lands in coordination with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private landowners.

Decisions

Lands-1: Those lands to be retained, acquired, or disposed of are identified as Zone 1, 2, or 3, in Appendix C, Land Tenure and Withdrawals. Zone 1 lands are displayed on Map 5. These decisions have no effect on the ongoing land conveyance process or valid selections.

Lands in Zone 1 would be retained under BLM management. Inholdings would be considered for acquisition on a willing seller basis.

Lands in Zone 2 would generally be retained, but would be available for acquisition or disposal, whichever is appropriate to enhance public resource values, improve management capabilities, or reduce the potential for land use conflict.

Lands in Zone 3 would be made available for disposal. If needed, modify existing public land orders to allow for disposal.

Lands-2: Lands currently in Zones 2 and 3 would be reassigned to Zone 1 if they are included in future designations of critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act by the USFWS.

Lands-3: The Draanjik Planning Area, with the exception of lands around Circle, is identified as Zone 1 for retention. Consider acquisition of private inholdings from willing sellers.

Lands-4: The remaining lands are identified as Zone 2. Consider acquisition or disposal including exchange of scattered parcels around Circle for the purposes of consolidation (Map 5). No lands are identified as Zone 3.

Rationale: With the ongoing conveyance of State- and Native-selections, the final land status in the Circle area is uncertain. Once the conveyances are complete and the entitlements are fulfilled, there may be scattered parcels of BLM-managed lands that are impractical or uneconomical to manage. The zoning method described above provides the flexibility to either dispose of or acquire land for the purposes of blocking up land patterns and reducing the number of scattered parcels of BLM-managed lands.

Land Disposals

Lands-5: Use the authorities listed below to dispose of lands in Zones 2 and 3:

FLPMA Sales: Public lands located in Zones 2 or Zone 3 that meet one or more of the following criteria may be disposed of by FLPMA Sales (43 CFR 2710.0–3):

1. A tract acquired for a specific purpose that is no longer required for that or any other federal purpose.
2. A tract whose disposal would serve important public objectives, such as expansion of communities and economic development, that cannot be prudently or feasibly achieved on other than public lands, and that outweighs other public objectives and values. Examples of those other public objectives and values, which would normally be used as justification to maintain such a tract in federal management, include (but are not limited) to recreation and scenic values.
3. A tract of land which, because of its location or other characteristics, is difficult and uneconomical to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency.

Lands identified for disposal under this authority that are State- or Native-selected would have to be adjudicated before the BLM will entertain a sale. If these lands become unencumbered during the life of the plan, they will then be suitable for disposal under this authority and have been properly identified through the planning process.

Lands-6: Lands not to be disposed of include:

1. Lands withdrawn from the public land laws or segregated by State- or Native-selection. Disposal can occur once the segregation is removed or if the withdrawal is modified or revoked.
2. Lands located within valid mining claims or that are of record under Section 314 of FLPMA would not be disposed of unless BLM policy is changed in the future to allow for their disposal. Lands with federal mining claims that become null and void may be disposed of.
3. Lands identified as land tenure Zone 1.

Lands-7: Reserved federal interests in split-estate lands anywhere in the planning area may be considered for conveyance out of federal management.

Lands-8: *Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).*: R&PP disposal would be considered on Zone 2 and 3 lands throughout the planning area in accordance with the following:

1. Lands identified for disposal under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) that are selected by either the State of Alaska or a Native corporation would have to be fully adjudicated before the BLM will entertain a sale. If these lands become unencumbered within the life of the plan, then they would be suitable for disposal under this authority.
2. In most instances, the BLM will first lease lands under this Act and only convey the lands after the project is constructed in compliance with an approved development and management plan. Tracts proposed as sanitary landfills will always be sold; they would not be leased.
3. Any lands conveyed under this act which are being used for solid waste disposal (sanitary landfill) or for any other purpose that the Authorized Officer determines may include the disposal, placement, or release of any hazardous substance (such as wastewater treatment facility, shooting range, firefighter training facility) will be conveyed with a limited reversion clause. The limited reversion clause will prohibit reversion to the federal government of any portion of the land if such portion has been used for solid waste disposal or for any other purpose that the Authorized Officer determines may include the disposal, placement, or release of any hazardous substance. With regard to such sites all provisions of 43 CFR 2743 shall be followed.

Lands-9: *Airport and Airway Improvement Act of September 3, 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)*: The BLM will process airport conveyances as requested by the Federal Aviation Administration. Each conveyance will contain appropriate covenants and reservation(s) requested by Federal Aviation Administration. As a condition to each conveyance, the property interest conveyed will revert to the federal government in the event the lands are not developed for airport or airway purposes or are used in a manner inconsistent with the terms of the conveyance.

Lands-10: *Exchanges*: Consider mutually benefiting public interest land exchanges. Exchanges are authorized in Alaska by FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716), Section 22(f) of ANCSA, and Section 402(b) of ANILCA. When considering public interest, full consideration will be given to efficient management of public lands and to securing resource management objectives. Exchanges will not be actively sought out until State and Native entitlements are fulfilled.

Land Acquisitions

Lands-11: When and where appropriate, lands may be acquired by purchase, exchange, or donation, from willing owners/sellers, to further the programs of the Secretary of the Interior. The BLM may acquire less than fee title to property if management goals can be achieved by doing so (43 CFR 2100 and BLM Acquisition Handbook H-2100-1). Acquisition of a conservation easement is an example of acquiring less than fee title.

Consider acquisition of land from willing sellers in Zone 1 areas (inholdings) and in Zone 2 areas for consolidation of land patterns. Specific acquisition needs are identified under each subunit.

2.2.18.2 Land Use Authorizations

Goals

Meet public needs for land use authorizations (such as rights-of-way, leases, and permits) while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values.

Prevent, control, and eliminate unauthorized use (trespass) on BLM-managed lands.

Decisions

Lands-12: Consider FLPMA leases throughout the planning area, except where prohibited by law or public land order.

Lands-13: All FLPMA leases will be at fair market value. Cabins or permanent structures used for private recreation may not be authorized. Proposals for commercial use leases of cabins (such as guiding or trapping) would be considered.

Lands-14: R&PP leases will not be used for the purpose of authorizing solid waste disposal sites (sanitary landfills) or for any other purpose that the Authorized Officer determines may include the disposal, placement, or release of any hazardous substance (such as wastewater treatment facility, shooting range, firefighter training facility). Existing leases for solid waste disposal sites or other uses which the Authorized Officer determines may include the disposal, placement, or release of any hazardous substance will be converted to patents without a reversionary clause. R&PP lease proposals on selected land must include a letter of non-objection from the selecting entity. R&PP leases and disposal will be considered on Zone 2 and 3 lands.

Permits

Lands-15: Permits are used to authorize short-term occupancy, use, or development of a site under Section 302 of FLPMA (43 CFR 2920) or under ANILCA. Consider land use permits throughout the planning area with the following limitations:

1. Cabin or permanent structure permits are not issued for private recreation uses.
2. Cabins and other structures for commercial trapping will be authorized by short term (three year maximum) Section 302 permits renewable at the discretion of the Authorized Officer. The applicant must provide proof of substantial commercial trapping activity.
3. Consider permits for administrative use of BLM-managed lands by the State of Alaska.

Unauthorized Use

Lands-16: Address and resolve unauthorized use and/or unauthorized occupancy of the public lands (Trespass) in accordance with the regulations found in 43 CFR 9220.1-2 and the guidance provided by BLM's Realty Trespass Abatement Handbook H-9232-1.

Lands-17: Trespass cabins may become the property of the U.S. Government and be managed as administrative sites, emergency shelters or public use cabins (BLM 1989b). Possible management actions on trespass cabins include:

1. Authorization by lease or permit for legitimate uses, if consistent with goals and objectives for the area.
2. Relinquishment to the U.S. for management purposes.

3. Removal of the structure.

Rights-of-Way

Lands-18: Rights-of-way would be considered throughout the planning area in accordance with the regulations found in 43 CFR 2808. There are no rights-of-way exclusion or avoidance areas.

Lands-19: Locate rights-of-way near other rights-of-way or on already disturbed areas whenever practical and reasonable to do so.

Lands-20: Provide access to non-federally owned lands, including ACECs, adequate to secure the owner the reasonable use and enjoyment of such lands as required by Section 1323(b) of ANILCA. Access across ACECs is not precluded by ACEC designation. Proposals for access across ACECs to private lands will be considered and evaluated on the basis of environmental impacts.

Lands-21: Consider additional communication site development on public land to support resource development and ancillary needs. Consider communication site rights-of-way throughout the planning area. Ensure coordination between existing and potential communication site users, and maximum utilization of existing sites (43 CFR 2800).

Implementation Level Decisions

Authorizations for use of State- or Native-selected land

Native-selected: Prior to issuance of a use authorization, the views of the concerned Native region(s) or village(s) will be obtained and considered consistent with 43 CFR 2650.1. If the corporation objects to the proposal, the BLM may proceed with authorization only if the State Director determines that the proposal is deemed to be in the public's best interest. Monies received for any use authorization on Native-selected lands would go into an escrow account.

State-selected: In accordance with Section 906(k) of ANILCA, BLM must receive a letter of concurrence prior to issuance of any use authorization on State selected lands. BLM may then incorporate State-recommended terms and condition of the use authorization, if in compliance with federal laws and regulations. If the State objects, BLM would not issue the use authorization.

2.2.18.3 Renewable Energy

Goal

Encourage the development of renewable energy sources consistent with other decisions in this plan and with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the BLM Energy and Mineral Policy (August 26, 2008).

Decision

Lands-21: Consider applications for wind energy, solar energy and biomass utilization activities. Small-scale renewable energy facilities used to provide energy to isolated locations will be considered throughout the planning area. Authorize wind energy, solar energy, and biomass utilization activities under the appropriate land use authorization (lease, right-of-way, or permit).

2.2.18.4 Withdrawals

Goal

Where the BLM determines withdrawals from the public lands laws are not necessary, those lands would be open to the public land laws.

Decisions

Lands-22: Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that PLO 5173 and any other applicable ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawal be partially revoked to open 547,000 acres to locatable mineral entry and mineral leasing laws in the areas shown on Map 7.

Lands-23: Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that withdrawals under the authority of FLPMA be established on 1,813,000 acres in the following areas for the purposes of protecting sensitive resources, and that existing ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals (public land order 5173 and others as applicable) be partially revoked for the respective areas upon establishment of new FLPMA withdrawals. Recommended new withdrawals under FLPMA would only withdraw lands from locatable mineral entry and location. These withdrawals would not affect conveyance of validly selected lands. (Appendix C)

- Approximately 623,000 acres in the Salmon Fork ACEC (Map 9).
- Approximately 491,000 acres in Riparian conservation areas (Map 2).
- Approximately 699,000 acres in the Draanjik River watershed (Map 7)

Lands 24: Recommend retaining federal agency withdrawals (e.g., NOAA, military, GSA, FAA) until no longer required by the agency. Regulations in 43 CFR 2370 and following will govern the process for an agency to relinquish lands or interest in lands, in whole or in part, when no longer needed. Once an agency has filed a completed notice of intent to relinquish to the BLM and appropriate General Services Administration (GSA) regional office the BLM will follow the appropriate regulations and the Authorized Officer will make a determination as to suitability of the lands or interest in lands for return to the public domain. If the lands or interest in lands are determined suitable for return to the public domain the Authorized Officer will notify the holding agency that the Department of the Interior accepts accountability and responsibility for the property in accordance with procedures found in 43 CFR 2374. If the lands or interest in lands are determined to be unsuitable for return to the public domain the Authorized Officer will request concurrence from the appropriate officer of the GSA and upon receipt of the concurrence will notify the holding agency to report as excess property the lands and improvements or interest in lands to the General Service Administration in accordance with procedures found in 43 CFR 2374.

2.2.19 Minerals

2.2.19.1 Fluid Leasable Minerals

Goals

The public lands and federal mineral estate would be made available for orderly and efficient exploration, development and production of fluid leasable mineral resources (includes oil, natural gas, tar sands, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal steam), unless withdrawal or other administrative action is justified in the national interest.

When authorizing fluid leasable minerals actions, to the extent possible, ensure that goals to protect other resource values in the planning area are met.

Decisions

FL Min-1: Close 1,813,000 acres in the Salmon Fork ACEC, Draanjik watershed, and riparian conservation areas to fluid leasable minerals (Map 7).

FL Min-2: Open remainder of the planning area, 547,000 acres, to fluid mineral leasing, subject to BLM Standard Lease Terms, Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations, and Standard Operating Procedures (Appendix A). Fluid mineral (oil and gas, geothermal and coal bed natural gas) leasing and development will be considered in areas open to leasing, subject to additional NEPA analysis. Partial revocation of ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals is required to open these lands to leasing. See also section 2.2.18.4.

FL Min-3: In split-estate situations, requirements in Appendix A prescribed for federal mineral development apply only to the development of federal subsurface minerals because the BLM does not have authority over surface management requirements.

FL Min-4: All open areas are also open to geophysical exploration. Areas closed to fluid mineral leasing may be considered for geophysical exploration. Geophysical exploration activities are subject to SOPs (Appendix A).

2.2.19.2 Solid Leasable Minerals

Goals

The public lands and federal mineral estate will be made available for orderly and efficient exploration, development, and production of solid leasable mineral resources and non-energy leasable minerals, unless withdrawal is justified in the national interest.

When authorizing solid leasable minerals actions, to the extent possible, ensure that goals to protect other resource values in the planning area are met.

Decisions

SL Min-1: Close the Salmon Fork ACEC, Draanjik watershed, and riparian conservation areas (1,813,000 acres) to solid leasable minerals, including coal (Map 7).

SL Min-2: Open the remainder of the subunit, 547,000 acres to solid leasable minerals subject to 43 CFR 3500, BLM standard leasing stipulations and SOPs in Appendix A. Partial revocation of ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals required to open these lands to leasing. See also section 2.2.18.4.

SL Min-3: All areas open to solid mineral leasing are also be open to coal resource inventory and exploration. Areas closed to solid mineral leasing may be considered for coal inventory and exploration.

SL Min-4: Defer a decision on coal leasing because the coal screening process (as identified by 43 CFR 3420.1-4) has not been completed in the planning area. If an application for a coal lease is received, the appropriate land use and environmental analysis, including the coal screening process, would be conducted to determine whether or not the coal areas are acceptable for further consideration for leasing and development under 43 CFR 3420.1-4. An RMP amendment will be

needed before coal leasing could occur. Only those BLM-managed public lands that have development potential may be identified as acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing.

If this RMP is amended to allow for coal leasing, develop an agreement between the State of Alaska and the Office of Surface Mining defining the regulatory role of the State in accordance with 30 CFR 745.

SL Min-5: Oil shale could be leased in areas that are open to fluid mineral leasing; areas closed to fluid mineral leasing are also closed to oil shale leasing. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct lease sales in states that show an interest. Leasing would be unlikely, as there are no known occurrences of oil shale on BLM lands in the planning area.

SL Min-6: In split-estate situations, the SOPs (Appendix A) apply only to the development of the federal subsurface minerals. The BLM does not have authority over surface management requirements.

2.2.19.3 Locatable Minerals

Goal

Maintain or enhance opportunities for mineral exploration and development, while maintaining other resource values.

Decisions

L Min-1: Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that 1,813,000 acres in the Salmon Fork ACEC, Draanjik watershed, and riparian conservation areas be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry (Map 6).

L Min-2: Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that the remainder of the planning area, approximately 547,000 acres be opened to locatable mineral entry (Map 7). Partial revocation of ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals required to open these lands to mining.

L Min-3: Mining of locatable minerals will be subject to the surface management regulations found in 43 CFR 3809, the SOPs (Appendix A), and other decisions in this Approved RMP. Surface occupancy under the mining laws is subject to regulations contained in 43 CFR 3715. Bonding would be required in accordance with BLM's policy.

L Min-4: Mining-related disturbances will be rehabilitated, on active and inactive workings, as required by 43 CFR 3809 and in accordance with SOPs and BLM's policy.

L Min-5: All operations would require the filing of a Plan of Operations or Notice of Operations with the BLM (43 CFR 3809). Plans of Operation must be approved prior to commencement of on-the-ground activities. SOPs (Appendix A Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations) will be utilized to minimize surface impacts and to facilitate rehabilitation and revegetation of mined areas.

2.2.19.4 Salable Minerals

Goals

Make lands, including federally administered surface/minerals and split-estate, available for mineral material disposal.

When authorizing salable minerals actions, to the extent possible, ensure that goals to protect other resource values in the planning area are met.

Decisions

Min Mat-1: All lands within the Draanjik Planning Area are open to salable mineral disposal.

Min Mat-2: Mining of salable material will be subject to the Mineral Materials Disposal regulations found in 43 CFR 3600. Bonding will be required in accordance with BLM contract regulations.

Min Mat-3: Mineral material sales on selected lands will require concurrence of the potential, future landowner, and proceeds from the sale placed into escrow.

Min Mat-4: Free Use Permits would not be issued for resources on selected lands.

Min Mat-5: Material sales on un-certificated Native allotments will not be permitted (43 CFR 3601.12(b)). Material sales on certificated Native allotments are the purview of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and its successor agency.

Min Mat-6: Material sales on split-estate require concurrence of the surface owner.

Min Mat-7: Mineral materials sales are not permitted on pre-1955 mining claims (Public Law 167) and are subject to non-interference with the mining operation on post-1955 mining claims.

Table 7. Summary of Mineral Allocations for the Draanjik Planning Area

Type of Mineral	Decision	Acres
Fluid Leasable	Open subject to standard stipulations, Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations, and SOPs; Open via partial revocation of ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals	547,000
Fluid Leasable	Closed	1,813,000
Solid Leasable	Open via partial revocation of ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals	547,000
Solid Leasable	Closed	1,813,000
Locatable	Recommended open via partial revocation of ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals	547,000
Locatable	Recommended withdrawn; currently withdrawn via ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals; replace 17(d)(1) with FLPMA withdrawals.	1,813,000
Salable	Open	2,360,000
Salable	Closed	0

2.2.20 Recreation

Goal

Provide for multiple recreational uses of the public lands. This includes facilitating a wide range of beneficial outcomes by managing for desired recreational activities, settings and experiences. This helps support local economic stability, while sustaining recreation resources and other sensitive resource values.

Land Use Plan Decisions

Follow BLM program direction for managing recreation on public lands by incorporating “The BLM’s Priorities for Recreation and Visitor Services” (BLM 2003), BLM Manual 8320 Planning for Recreation and Visitor Services (BLM 2011), applicable sections of Appendix C of the Land Use Planning Handbook, and other BLM directives that are related to recreation management.

Land Use Planning decisions for Recreation and Visitor Services include:

- Designation of recreation management areas (RMAs)
- Establishment of recreation and visitor service objectives for each RMA
- Identification of land use planning level supporting management actions and allowable use decisions for each RMA.
- Limitation of target shooting prohibiting recreational shooting within one-quarter mile of developed recreational facilities. This includes (but is not limited to) campgrounds, cabins, waysides, trailheads, and administrative sites.
- Limitation of target shooting prohibiting recreational shooting on, from, or across the drivable surface of any trail, travel route, or travel way.

Management Actions

Rec-1: Manage 2,360,000 acres as public lands not designated as recreation management areas. No recreation management areas are designated in the Draanjik Planning Area.

Rec-2: Manage lands to meet basic recreation, visitor services, and resource stewardship needs. Address emerging recreation issues as needed. Prioritize actions for remediating recreation issues.

Rec-3: Issue special recreation permits on a case-by-case basis when consistent with other resource uses and restrictions.

Implementation Level Decisions

Rec-4: Support events that emphasize collaborative outreach and public awareness to promote public stewardship, such as National Public Lands Day or National Trails Day. Utilize volunteer participation and recruit and train volunteers to provide effective visitor contact assistance.

Rec-5: Establish and maintain information kiosks with site maps, brochures, interpretive and educational information, important contacts, and site regulations. Develop and maintain a website of BLM recreation sites and areas that provide access information and available opportunities.

Rec-6: Conduct periodic accessibility, safety, and condition assessments at developed recreation sites, and resolve deferred and corrective maintenance needs.

Rec-7: Establish, maintain and/or expand partnership agreements that are mutually beneficial to the BLM and to the public to enhance comprehensive planning, collaborative management, and funding.

Rec-8: BLM policy is to allow the safe use of public lands for recreational activities including the use of firearms for hunting and shooting sports, and trapping. Dispersed recreational use for trapping and shooting in a safe manner will be allowed, except as follows:

1. Trapping and placement of bait and wildlife lures (scents) is prohibited within one-quarter mile of any developed sites. This includes, but is not limited to: campgrounds, cabins, waysides, trailheads, and administrative sites without authorization. Trapping includes, but is not limited to, the use of marten pole sets, snares, conibear, or leg hold traps.
2. No one may set up a bear bait station within one-quarter mile of any publicly maintained road or trail.

2.2.21 Travel Management

Goal

Provide opportunities for a range of motorized and non-motorized uses on public lands while protecting resources and minimizing conflicts among various users

Decisions

TM-1: Designate all lands as Limited to motorized travel activities (43 CFR 8340.0-5(f), (g) and (h)) subject to weight and width limitations described under Travel Management Prescriptions below.

Limited: "...an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: Numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions."

TM-2: The following are exempt from OHV decisions: any fire, military, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle used for emergency purposes; and any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the Authorized Officer, or otherwise officially approved (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

TM-3: Manage OHV use in accordance with BLM's Travel and Transportation Handbook H-8342.

TM-4: Where off-road vehicles are causing or will cause considerable adverse effects upon soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, historic resources, threatened or endangered species, wilderness suitability, other authorized uses, or other resources, the affected areas shall be closed to the type(s) of vehicle causing the adverse effect until the adverse effects are eliminated and measures implemented to prevent recurrence. (43 CFR 8341.2)

TM-5: Public land routes, roads or trails determined to cause considerable adverse impacts or to constitute a nuisance or threat to public safety would be considered for relocation or closure and rehabilitation after appropriate coordination with applicable agencies and partners.

TM-6: Where authorized, construction of roads or trails may occur in support of mining, rights-of-way, and recreational facilities.

TM-7: A travel management plan has been defined for the Draanjik Planning Area (Appendix E). Issue a supplemental rule to implement portions of the Draanjik Travel Management Plan not already covered by existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 8342) including the proposed travel management prescriptions listed below. See section 2.2.1 for more information on the supplemental rule process.

Travel Management Prescriptions

All forms of non-motorized use are allowed.

Cross-country winter use (October 15 through April 30) of snowmobiles 50 inches or less in width, and weighing 1,000 pounds curb weight and less is allowed throughout the planning area.

Cross-country summer use (May 1 through October 14) of vehicles up to 64 inches or less in width and weighing 1,500 pounds curb weight and less is allowed throughout the planning area.

Aircraft use is unrestricted, with the following provisions: Minimal clearing of rocks, downed logs, and brush is allowed; construction or formal improvement of landing areas may occur by permit only; and, use of gravel bars and winter snow areas is allowed, subject to reasonable provisions to protect resource values.

Use of motorized boats is unrestricted.

A permit or approved Plan of Operations would be required for all other vehicle use.

New restrictions could be developed for the purposes of site protection, visitor safety, and/or maintaining an unconfined and primitive type of recreation consistent with the existing wilderness characteristics. Any new restrictions would be subject to the supplemental rule process described in Section 2.2.1.

TM-8: R.S. 2477 rights are determined through a process that is entirely independent of the BLM's planning process. Consequently, travel management planning should not take into consideration R.S. 2477 assertions or evidence. Travel management planning should be founded on an independently determined purpose and need that is based on resource uses and associated access to public lands and waters. At such time as a decision is made on R.S. 2477 assertions, the BLM will adjust its travel routes accordingly.

Rationale: Recreational OHV use can result in resource damage such as trail braiding, user-created trails, damage to vegetation, erosion, thermokarsting, changes in vegetation composition, and spread of non-native invasive plants. Limiting the use of OHVs by weight, season of use, and/or to existing or designated routes are nationally accepted methods for protecting resources from damage by OHV use. Interior Alaska is a fragile landscape with seasonally frozen ground and permafrost making summer use of OHVs difficult. Traveling on ice-rich permafrost areas causes thawing, ground degradation and vegetation damage.

2.2.22 Hazardous Materials

Goal

Protect public health and safety and environmental resources by minimizing environmental contamination from chemical, biological, and radiological sources on federal property or BLM-operated facilities.

Decisions

HazMat-1: Environmental remediation activities would follow the State of Alaska and federal environment regulations and laws, which outline the cleanup standards for contaminated sites. Clean up levels/standards may be implemented based on the future land use determination.

HazMat-2: The standard operating procedures and fluid mineral leasing stipulations (Appendix A) would apply to BLM-authorized activities to minimize the probability of contamination on public lands when hazardous materials are utilized.

HazMat-3: Educate permittees on the importance of developing site-specific best management practices that minimize the potential for release of hazardous materials to the environment.

HazMat-4: Monitor land use activities to identify potential contaminated sites as an integral part of maintaining healthy lands. Design cleanup actions to limit and reduce the environmental liabilities for the BLM.

2.2.23 Subsistence

Goals

Maintain sufficient quality and quantity of habitat to support healthy populations of important subsistence species, including moose and caribou.

Effectively manage subsistence resources and uses by working with the local Regional Advisory Councils, ADF&G, and subsistence users. Implementation of a “rural priority” will be made by the Regional Advisory Council and Federal Subsistence Board through regulations, in coordination with federal and State land and wildlife management agencies. Agencies, including the BLM, will aid in enforcing the priority for rural subsistence use on federal public lands.

Provide for reasonable access to subsistence resources by federally qualified subsistence users as directed in ANILCA.

Minimize displacement of subsistence resources from traditional subsistence harvest areas (i.e., displacement of resources that may occur as a result of activities permitted by the BLM).

Maintain consistent subsistence management with adjacent land managers/owners.

Decisions

ASUB-1: At the project or permitting level, develop measures that serve to minimize impacts to subsistence uses, users, and/or resources. This may include avoidance of specific areas or limitations on season of use.

ASUB-2: Protect important Fortymile caribou herd and White Mountains caribou herd calving and post-calving areas by restricting land use activities during times caribou are present (see

section 2.2.16 and Appendix A, Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations).

ASUB-3: Implement the SOPs and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations (Appendix A) to assure that physical and legal access to and movement corridors for subsistence resources are maintained when activities are permitted and to minimize displacement of subsistence resources.

ASUB-4: Comply with ANILCA Section 810 during analysis of all land use proposals. The management of federal public lands is to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend on subsistence uses of the resources of such lands (ANILCA Section 802).

ASUB-5: Require infrastructure (such as roads, power lines, other ROW, buildings, pipelines, towers) be constructed in a manner that it does not unreasonably impede access to subsistence resources. Restrict development of infrastructure or land disturbance in areas of high subsistence resource values or traditional harvest areas, where these activities will significantly restrict access by subsistence users.

2.2.24 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Goals

Maintain the values of the Salmon Fork ACEC as fish habitat, bald eagle nesting habitat, and habitat for rare flora.

Maintain habitat effectiveness – the ability of the habitats to support nesting bald eagles and rare flora – in the Salmon Fork ACEC.

Maintain stream channel integrity, ensure riparian proper functioning condition, and achieve desired future conditions for fish and aquatic habitat in the Salmon Fork ACEC.

Decisions

ACEC-1: Designate 623,000 acres as the Salmon Fork ACEC to protect relevant and important values including bald eagle nesting habitat, priority fish habitat, and rare flora (Map 9).

ACEC-2: Manage limestone habitats and steep south facing slopes and bluffs to minimize impacts on rare flora.

ACEC-3: Maintain water quality to support nesting bald eagles and salmon habitat.

ACEC-4: Coordination and notification with the Government of Canada is required prior to development affecting caribou habitat.

ACEC-5: Provisions should be made in management to allow the caribou herd to continue to utilize the winter habitats in the area.

ACEC-6: Avoid or minimize the size, extent, duration, and level of activities in concentrated seasonal use areas. Additional limitations on OHV use (such as seasonal restrictions) may be instituted to reduce impacts to natural resources.

ACEC-7: Recommend closing the ACEC to locatable mineral entry. Close the ACEC to mineral leasing.

ACEC-8: Implement a limited OHV designation.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Acronyms

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
AO	Authorized Officer
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPS	National Park Service
NRA	National Recreation Area
PLO	public land order
OHV	off-highway vehicle
RCA	Riparian Conservation Area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WSR	Wild and Scenic River

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Glossary

all-terrain vehicle (ATV): A wheeled vehicle other than a snowmobile that is defined as having a curb weight of 1,000 pounds or less, maximum width of 50-inches or less, steered using handlebars, travels on three or more low-pressure tires, and has a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.

avoidance, mitigation: Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action. (40 CFR 1508.20) (e.g., May also include avoiding the impact by moving the proposed action to a different time or location.)

compensatory mitigation: Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. (40 CFR 1508.20)

compensatory mitigation projects: Specific, on-the-ground actions (mitigation measures) to improve habitats (e.g., chemical vegetation treatments)

compensatory mitigation sites: The durable areas where compensatory mitigation projects will occur.

curb weight: The weight of a vehicle with a full tank of fuel and all fluids full, but with no people or cargo loaded. “Curb weight” is synonymous with “wet weight” and “operating weight”.

gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR): The total weight of the vehicle plus the maximum loaded carrying capacity of the vehicle as specified by the manufacturer (i.e., GVWR = weight of vehicle + fuel + passengers + cargo, as per manufacturers limitations). Pull-behind trailers are not included in the GVWR calculation for the vehicle.

in-kind, mitigation: In-kind mitigation is the replacement or substitution of resources or values that are of the same type and kind as those impacted. (e.g., greater sage-grouse winter habitat is lost, and greater sage-grouse winter habitat is enhanced or conserved.).

motorized vehicles: Vehicles that are propelled by motors or engines, such as cars, trucks, off-highway vehicles (OHV), motorcycles, and snowmobiles.

off-highway vehicle (OHV): Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: 1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; 2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle being used for emergency purposes; 3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorizing officer, or otherwise officially approved; 4) vehicles in official use; and 5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense (CFR 43 §8340.05(a)). OHVs generally include dirt motorcycles, dune buggies, jeeps, four-wheel drive vehicles, snowmobiles, and ATVs. OHV is synonymous with Off-Road Vehicle (ORV), Utility Type (or Terrain) Vehicle (UTV), and All Terrain Vehicle (ATV). Aircraft are not OHVs.

out-of-kind, mitigation: Out-of-kind is the replacement or substitution of resources or values that are not the same type and kind as those impacted, but are related or similar. (e.g., greater sage-grouse winter habitat is lost, but new greater sage-grouse nesting habitat is enhanced or conserved.)

over-Snow vehicle: An over-snow vehicle is defined as a motor vehicle that is designed for use over snow that runs on a track or tracks and/or a ski or skis, while in use over snow. An over-snow vehicle does not include machinery used strictly for the grooming of non-motorized trails.

rectify, mitigation: Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment. (40 CFR 1508.20)

reduce or eliminate over time, mitigation: Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action. (40 CFR 1508.20)

Research Natural Area (RNA): An area that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: 1) a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; 2) an unusual plant or animal association; 3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; 4) a typical representation of common geologic, soil, or water features; or 5) outstanding or unusual geologic, soil, or water features. Uses of RNAs are defined in 43 CFR 8223.1.

residual impact: Impacts from a land-use authorization that remain after applying avoidance, minimization, rectification, and reduction/elimination measures; also referred to as unavoidable impacts.

scientific use: This category of cultural resource use may be applied to any cultural property in the planning area available for consideration as the subject of scientific or historical study at the present time, using currently available research techniques. Study includes methods that may result in the property's physical alteration.

snowmachine, snowmobile: A motorized vehicle that is designed for use over snow that runs on a track or tracks and uses a ski or skis for steering, has a curb weight of 1,000 pounds or less, maximum width of 50-inches or less, steered using handlebars, and has a seat designed to be straddled by the operator. A snowmobile does not include machinery used strictly for the grooming of non-motorized trails.

utility type (or terrain) vehicle (UTV): Any recreational motor vehicle other than an all-terrain vehicle, motorcycle, or snowmobile designed for and capable of travel over unpaved roads, traveling on four or more low-pressure tires, a curb weight of 1,500 pounds or less, and maximum width is 64 inches or less. Utility type vehicles do not include vehicles specially designed to carry a person with disabilities.

withdrawal: Federal land set aside and dedicated to a present, governmental use; public land set aside for some other public purpose, e.g., pending a determination of how the land is to be used; an action approved by the Secretary or a law enacted by Congress that closes land to specific uses under the public land laws (usually sale, settlement, location, and entry), or limits use to maintain public values or reserves area for particular public use or program, or that transfers jurisdiction of an area to another federal agency. Withdrawals are usually enacted by a public land order or legislation.

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Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Appendix A. Standard Operating Procedures and Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations

A.1. Introduction

The BLM has developed guidelines to protect resources called “Standard Operating Procedures” and “Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations” (Leasing Stipulations) as part of this planning process. These guidelines were guided by the standards and guidelines included in the Alaska Statewide Land Health Standards (IM AK 2004-023) and by the goals outlined in this Approved RMP. The Standard Operating Procedures are requirements, procedures, management practices, or design features that the BLM will use to protect resources. Leasing Stipulations are requirements to reduce impacts to natural resources from fluid mineral exploration and development. The Standard Operating Procedures and Leasing Stipulations generally do not restate requirements that already exist in regulations or laws, including state laws. Regulations or laws may require conditions that are more stringent than those presented in this section. Chapter 6 of the *Analysis of the Management Situation for the Eastern Interior RMP* (BLM 2009a) includes a partial list of mandates and authorities pertaining to federal lands.

A.1.1. Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures apply to all actions, whether implemented by the BLM or authorized by the BLM and implemented by another individual, organization or agency on public land. These were based on the best information available during development of the Eastern Interior Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

The BLM will apply the Standard Operating Procedures to BLM actions and BLM-authorized activities including, but not limited to: Federal Land Policy and Management Act leases and permits; special recreation permits; oil and gas activities; renewable energy activities; mining plans of operation; and, authorizations for rights-of-way. For fluid mineral leasing activities, Standard Operating Procedures would apply in addition to the Standard Lease Terms and Leasing Stipulations. Only those Standard Operating Procedures concerning resources that are potentially affected by the action will be applied to authorized permits and authorizations. For example, Standard Operating Procedures protecting caribou habitat would not apply to projects that are not located in caribou habitat. They may be modified through site-specific analysis of subsequent authorizations, but still must meet the goals and objectives of the Approved RMP. Standard Operating Procedures will continue to evolve as better resource information is gained and/or changes in technology become available. Modifications to Standard Operating Procedures may be appropriate if other measures are taken to protect resources that would result in the same or reduced impact.

Standard Operating Procedures are considered during the site-specific analysis that occurs during activity level planning and if adopted, are applied as conditions of approval to land use authorizations and permits.

Standard Operating Procedures are not selected as a condition of the permitted activities if the applicant has included them as part of the proposal or has identified an alternative, such as adoption of an acceptable best management practice to meet stated resource management objectives. Applicants are encouraged to consider alternative methods, best management practices, and/or design features for BLM’s consideration during the permitting process. If an

applicant does not include alternatives for agency consideration, the Standard Operating Procedures identified will be incorporated into an approval for a proposed activity.

The Authorized Officer or their representative is responsible for ensuring that the intent of the Standard Operating Procedures presented in this Approved RMP are followed and that permittees comply with the conditions of their authorization. Non-compliance will be documented and a notice will be sent to the permittee, along with corrective actions and a time frame in which the actions are to be completed.

A.1.2. Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations

Fluid Mineral Leasing Stipulations (Leasing Stipulations) are specific to fluid mineral activity, including exploration, development, and production. These Leasing Stipulations are included in a lease in addition to the Standard Lease Terms. Fluid minerals include oil and gas, geothermal, and coal bed natural gas. Leasing Stipulations constitute significant restrictions on the conduct of operations under a lease.

Additional site-specific Leasing Stipulations may be added, if determined necessary, through further analysis. Since no fluid leasing is assumed during the life of this plan, leasing may only occur following additional environmental analysis. Additional stipulations may be developed at that time.

Leasing Stipulations may be excepted, modified or waived by the Authorized Officer pursuant to 43 CFR 3101.1-4 and WO-IM-2008-032. The environmental analysis prepared for fluid mineral development (such as Applications for Permit to Drill or sundry notices) will address proposals to except, modify, or waive a Leasing Stipulation. To except, modify, or waive a stipulation, the environmental analysis would need to show that: (1) the circumstances or relative resource values in the area had changed following issuance of the lease; or (2) less restrictive requirements could be developed to protect the resource of concern; or (3) operations could be conducted without causing unacceptable impacts; or (4) the resource value of concern does not occur within the lease area. An exception exempts the holder of a lease from the Leasing Stipulation on a one-time basis. A modification changes the language or provisions of a Leasing Stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. A waiver permanently exempts the Leasing Stipulation.

Compliance with Leasing Stipulations is monitored by the Authorized Officer or their representative. Non-compliance may result in monetary fines or operation shut-down.

Standard Lease Terms

All fluid mineral leases will include the Standard Lease Terms contained in BLM Form 3100-11, Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas, U.S. Department of the Interior, BLM, October 1992 or later addition. The Standard Lease Terms provide the lessee the right to use the leased land to explore for, drill for, extract, remove, and dispose of fluid mineral deposits located under the leased lands. The Standard Lease Terms also require that operations be conducted in a manner that minimizes impacts to the land, air, water, cultural, biological, and visual elements of the environment, as well as other land uses or users.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Table A-1. Fluid mineral leasing stipulations

Goal	Stipulation	Areas where Stipulations Apply	Exception, Modification, Waiver
Prevent avoidable damage from proposed land uses to habitats supporting Special Status Species animals and plants, and their habitats.	Stipulation 1: The lease area may contain or be identified with Special Status Species or their habitats. BLM may require applicants to avoid or minimize impacts to these species pursuant to BLM policy and Endangered Species Act consultation.	Areas open to fluid mineral leasing	Exception: None Modification: None Waiver: None
When authorizing fluid leasable minerals actions ensure that goals to protect other resource values in the planning area are met to the extent possible.	Stipulation 2: Upon abandonment or expiration of the lease, all fluid mineral related facilities will be removed and sites rehabilitated as near to the original condition as practicable, subject to review of the AO.	Areas open to fluid mineral leasing	Exception: The AO determines that it is in the best interest of the public to retain some or all facilities. Modification: None Waiver: None
When authorizing fluid leasable minerals actions ensure that goals to protect other resource values in the planning area are met to the extent possible.	Stipulation 3: Exploratory drilling will be limited to temporary facilities such as ice pads, ice roads, ice airstrips, and temporary platforms.	Areas open to fluid mineral leasing	Exception: The AO may grant an exception if the lessee demonstrates that construction of permanent facilities such as gravel airstrips, storage pads, and connecting roads are environmentally preferable or that exploring from temporary facilities is not practical or economically feasible. Modification: None Waiver: None
Maintain and protect aquatic habitat to support populations of well-distributed native fish populations.	Stipulation 4: Drilling is prohibited in fish-bearing lake and rivers and streams within the active floodplain.	Fish bearing rivers, streams, and lakes	Exception: The AO may grant an exception if the lessee demonstrates that impacts would be minimal or there is no feasible or prudent alternative. Modification: None Waiver: None
Minimize impacts to wildlife species from BLM-authorized	Stipulation 5: No exploration activities from May 10 through June 1 in Dall	Identified caribou calving/postcalving and Dall	Exception: The AO may grant an exception if the lessee demonstrates that calving caribou or

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Goal	Stipulation	Areas where Stipulations Apply	Exception, Modification, Waiver
activities.	sheep habitats and from May 15 through July 15 in caribou calving/postcalving habitat. Construction of production facilities and production activities may occur (no work over rigs).	sheep habitats	Dall sheep are not currently using the area. Modification: Season may be shortened or extended based on actual occupancy of the area. Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if caribou migratory patterns change and the areas are no longer used for calving.
Minimize impacts to wildlife species from BLM-authorized activities.	Stipulation 6: No exploration or development activities within 500 meters of active priority raptor nests from April 15 through August 15 (only March 15 through July 20 for gyrfalcon nests).	Areas open to fluid mineral leasing	Exception: The AO may grant an exception if the lessee demonstrates that impacts would be minimal or there is no feasible or prudent alternative. Modification: Season may be adjusted based on actual nest occupancy. Waiver: None
Minimize impacts to wildlife species from BLM-authorized activities.	Stipulation 7: No motorized ground-vehicle use or facility construction within a half mile of any known priority raptor nests from April 15 through August 15 (only March 15 through July 20 for gyrfalcon nests).	Areas open to fluid mineral leasing	Exception: The AO may grant an exception if the lessee demonstrates that impacts would be minimal or there is no feasible or prudent alternative. Modification: Season may be adjusted based on actual nest occupancy. Waiver: None

A.1.3. Standard Operating Procedures

The following is a complete list of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that BLM will apply during implementation of the Approved RMP. These SOPs have been renumbered thus numbers do not exactly match the numbers in the Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

A.1.3.1. Cultural and Paleontology

SOP C-1 Mitigation measures will be considered for all actions that may potentially affect cultural resources. If the AO determines mitigation measures are necessary to protect and conserve known cultural resources, a mitigation plan will be approved by SHPO and implemented by the AO. Mitigation plans will be reviewed as part of Section 106 consultation for National Register of Historic Places eligible or listed properties. The extent and nature of recommended mitigation will be commensurate with the significance of the cultural resource involved and the anticipated extent of the damage. Costs for mitigation will be borne by the land use applicant.

SOP C-2 If damage to known significant paleontological resources cannot be avoided, the applicant (or the BLM for internal actions) will perform scientific examination of the impacted significant paleontological resources followed by mitigation approved by the AO. This may include the professional collection and analysis of significant specimens by scientists.

A.1.3.2. Fish and Aquatic Species

SOP FA-1 No low water crossings (fords) will be permitted in priority fish species spawning habitat, during times of active spawning and when immobile life stages of fish are present (eggs and alevins) unless it is determined that impacts would be negligible.

SOP FA-2 New, replacement, and reconstructed stream crossing structures (such as bridges and culverts) will be designed to:

- Convey flood flows consistent with the purpose and period of use of the structure (e.g. seasonal or year-round) under natural conditions consistent with BLM manual 9112;
- Preserve or improve fish passage;
- Maintain channel integrity;
- Provide slope protection e.g. riprap) on both the inlet and outlet end of culverts and on approach embankments of bridges; and,
- Incorporate adjacent reclamation (such as willow cuttings, wattles, brush layering) on the disturbed areas up and downstream of the abutments.

SOP FA-3 Application of pesticides and other toxicants will occur in a manner that does not measurably inhibit the attainment of desired conditions or adversely impacts priority aquatic species.

SOP FA-4 All water intakes will be screened and designed to prevent fish intake and mortality.

SOP FA-5 Streams altered by channeling, diversion, or damming will be restored to a condition that maintains or improves aquatic and riparian habitats to pre-disturbance levels.

SOP FA-6 Baseline geomorphic and hydrologic data will be required prior to surface-disturbing activities with the potential to affect stream channel integrity; reduce riparian functioning

condition; or, reduce the Watershed Condition Rating. The BLM will be available to advise operators on the exact type of information and detail needed to meet this requirement.

A.1.3.3. Forestry

SOP Forest-1 Commercial timber sale authorizations will require the proper site preparation to ensure natural regeneration of timber stands.

SOP Forest-2 For commercial timber sales and personal use timber permits the requirement for a buffer will be considered to prevent disturbance of priority fish species habitat, sedimentation into streams, impairment of visual resource qualities, or to protect outstandingly remarkable values of wild and scenic rivers. Buffer widths will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

SOP Forest-3 For commercial timber sales and personal use timber permits the requirement for winter only operations will be considered in order to avoid construction of new roads and to reduce impacts to soils, vegetation, and riparian areas.

A.1.3.4. Hazardous Materials and Waste Management

SOP Hazmat-1 All solid wastes, including incinerated ash, will be removed by the permittee from public lands and disposed of within an Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) approved facility, unless otherwise specified. Solid waste combustibles may be incinerated in a contained and controlled manner, however, burn restrictions may apply during high-risk wildland fire seasons. Burial of solid waste is not authorized on public lands.

SOP Hazmat-2 Pit privies must be at least 100 feet from any water body. The AO may require a larger separation distance in order to protect high-value resources. No septic system will be installed without AO approval. Gray water must be filtered before being released to the surface and must be discharged in a way that does not cause erosion. Gray water may not be released to any water body.

SOP Hazmat-3 All hazardous materials and petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POLs) will be stored in containers that are compatible to the material being stored. Containers will be labeled with the responsible party's name, contents of the container, the date the product was purchased, and the date the container was filled.

SOP Hazmat-4 Storage of POLs at any site will require secondary containment. The containment area must be constructed to hold at least 110 percent of the largest container, lined with an impermeable liner that is free of cracks or gaps, compatible with the contents stored, and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, or spills. The containment area must be covered to eliminate the collection of rainwater within the containment area. The AO may also require a Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan.

SOP Hazmat-5 If refueling cannot be avoided within the riparian zone or within 100 feet of a water body, a catch basin and POL-type absorbent pads will be utilized to collect any overflow.

SOP Hazmat-6 Leaking equipment must have a drip basin placed under the leak area and the basin must be protected from the collection of rain water to ensure no release to the surrounding environment. When maintenance to equipment has the potential to release fluids, an impermeable liner must be utilized to ensure that spills are contained.

SOP Hazmat-7 All spills will be contained and cleaned up upon discovery. Spills that are reportable to ADEC will also be reported to the AO in the same time frame.

A.1.3.5. Mineral Materials

SOP MM-1 Use existing upland material sources that meet suitability and economic needs whenever possible. Sales or permits for in-stream gravel extraction within an active channel will not be allowed in priority fish species spawning habitat.

SOP MM-2 When authorizing mineral material sale sites, avoid habitats critical to local fish or wildlife populations (such as fish spawning and overwintering, calving areas, or raptor nesting sites). Avoid key geomorphic features, such as the river cut banks and associated riparian zones; springs; active channels of small, single channel rivers; and, wetlands.

SOP MM-3 When authorizing mineral material sale sites, avoid priority plant species and communities. If sales are authorized in vegetated areas all overburden, vegetation mats and debris will be saved and appropriately stored for use during site reclamation to facilitate vegetative recovery.

SOP MM-4 When scraping gravel in active or inactive floodplains, maintain buffers that will constrain active channels to their original locations and configurations.

A.1.3.6. Soils

SOP Soils-1 Stockpiled soil and overburden will be spread over mine tailings and stabilized to minimize erosion. The shape of contoured tailing and overburden should approximate the shape of surrounding terrain.

SOP Soils-2 Roadways will be ditched on the uphill side. Culverts or low water crossings will be installed at suitable intervals. Spacing of drainage devices and water bars will be appropriate for the road gradient and soil erodibility of the site.

SOP Soils-3 Design roads and trails for minimal disruption of natural drainage patterns.

SOP Soils-4 Roads and trails should avoid areas with unstable or fragile soils.

SOP Soils-5 Overland moves and heavy equipment use:

- Whenever possible, overland moves that are a part of permitted operations will occur during winter when frost and snow cover is sufficient to minimize vegetation and soil disturbance and compaction. The AO will determine the date when sufficient frost and snow cover exists and no overland moves should occur until these conditions are met.
- Design and locate winter trails and ice roads for overland moves to minimize compaction of soils and breakage, abrasion, compaction, or displacement of vegetation.
- Clearing of drifted snow is generally allowed, to the extent that vegetative ground cover is not disturbed.
- Offsets of winter trail/ice road locations may be required to avoid using the same route or track each subsequent year.
- When access is required in snow-free months, routes that utilize naturally hardened sites will be selected to avoid trail braiding and wetlands will be avoided. The permittee will employ vehicle types and methods that minimize vegetation and soil disturbance, such as use of air or water craft, utilizing existing roads or trails, or use of low ground pressure vehicles.

- The use of heavy machinery in saturated soil conditions will be limited to low ground pressure designated machinery.

SOP Soils-6 At sites where stockpiled soil quantities are insufficient to distribute over the entire disturbed area, specific areas in each zone should be selected, to receive organic material. Use organic material from adjacent areas if practicable. At sites where organic material is not available, stockpiles of fine inorganic material may be used in place of the organics.

SOP Soils-7 Prudent use of erosion control measures, including diversion terraces, riprap, matting, temporary sediment traps, and water bars will be employed as necessary to control soil erosion. The type and location of sediment control structure, including construction methods, will vary by site-specific characteristics.

SOP Soils-8 Areas disturbed during project operation or construction will be restored to as near pre-project conditions as practical. Wetland topsoil will be selectively handled. Mulching, erosion control measures, and fertilization may be required to achieve acceptable stabilization of surface materials. Inter-seeding, secondary seeding, or staggered seeding may be required to accomplish revegetation objectives. Follow-up seeding or corrective erosion control measures may be required on areas of surface disturbance which experience reclamation failure. Corrective erosion control measures could include, but are not limited to, broadcasting woody debris, planting viable portions of live shrubs (sprigging), and transplanting live vegetation from adjacent areas.

SOP Soils-9 The BLM recognizes that there may be more than one correct way to achieve successful reclamation of soil and water resources, and a variety of methods may be appropriate to the varying circumstances. The BLM will continue to allow applicants to use their own expertise in recommending and implementing construction and reclamation projects. These allowances still hold the applicant responsible for final reclamation standards of performance. The BLM will review the applicant's reclamation plan and if needed, incorporate conditions of approval to enhance success and mitigate impacts.

SOP Soils-10 Reclamation of disturbed soils is expected to be accomplished as soon as possible after the disturbance occurs with efforts continuing until the site is stabilized.

SOP Soils-11 Reduce disturbance of soils by minimizing footprint of surface-disturbing activities, consolidating access to minimize the number of routes, and requiring prompt implementation of methods to mitigate soil erosion.

SOP Soils-12 Where practicable and feasible, avoid disturbance of the vegetative mat and permafrost soil areas.

SOP Soils-13 Natural revegetation of disturbed sites is the generally preferred method for restoration/stabilization of disturbed soils. Where erosion is problematic or rapid establishment of plant cover is desired, utilize a combination of seeding, planting, and transplanting of adult plants or vegetation mats, and/or fertilizing as necessary to mitigate soil erosion.

SOP Soils-14 When developing travel management plans, minimize impacts through appropriate restrictions on cross-country OHV use. Monitor soils for impacts that may be caused by OHVs.

SOP Soils-15 For long-term storage of soil stockpiles provide protective cover such as organic mulch, herbaceous vegetation, jute matting, or other erosion-preventative fabric.

A.1.3.7. Vegetation and Non-Native Species

SOP Veg-1 All vegetation treatments and revegetation of surface disturbance will require an approved site-specific plan designed to achieve desired conditions and prevent the introduction of non-native invasive plants (invasive plants). These plans should describe current vegetative conditions: including plant community composition, structure, cover, seral stages, soil descriptions, age class distribution if applicable, and presence of invasive plants, desired vegetative conditions (based on the ecological capability of the site), treatment methods, measures for preventing introduction and spread of invasive plants, and monitoring actions. Whenever possible, treatments will use native vegetation and seed. Non-native vegetation and seed may be used with specific approval from the AO, and in the following cases (1) where native species are not available in sufficient quantities; (2) where native species are incapable of maintaining or achieving the objectives; or, (3) where non-native species are essential to the functional integrity of the site. Seed must meet Alaska certification standards (11 AAC 34.020 Prohibited and Restricted Noxious Weeds) and any amendments to the existing seed laws or new seed legislation.

SOP NIS-1 To eliminate, minimize, or limit the spread of noxious and non-native invasive plants, only feed and mulch (hay cubes, hay pellets, or straw, for example) certified as weed-free through the Alaska Weed-Free Forage certification program (or other programs with approval of the AO) will be authorized on BLM lands. Where Alaska certified sources are not available, locally produced forage and mulch may be used with approval from the AO. If no certified weed-free or local sources are available, other products may be used with the approval of the AO.

SOP NIS-2 To eliminate, minimize, or limit the spread of noxious and non-native invasive plants, only gravel and material certified as weed-free through the Alaska Weed-Free Gravel certification program will be authorized on BLM lands. Where weed-free gravel and materials are not available other sources may be used, with the approval of the AO.

SOP NIS-3 Fire management actions, including prescribed fire operations, wildland fire suppression and fire rehabilitation efforts, will protect burned and adjacent areas from the introduction and spread of non-native invasive plants. Protection may include the use of washing stations with a containment system.

SOP NIS-5 All actions implemented or authorized by the BLM will include measures to prevent the introduction and spread of non-native invasive species, if applicable to the site. Operators shall prevent and control invasive and non-native plant and noxious weed introduction or spread. Operators will be responsible for control and/or eradication of new infestations of non-native plants or noxious weeds and are advised to conduct a pre-disturbance site assessment of the presence of non-native plants or noxious weeds.

A.1.3.8. Water and Riparian

SOP Water-1 Where instream operations are authorized; streams must be diverted using an appropriately sized bypass channel that is stable and resistant to erosion.

SOP Water-2 In mining operations and fluid mineral leasing operations, all process water and ground water seeping into an operating area must be treated appropriately (i.e., use of settling ponds) prior to re-entering the natural water system.

SOP Water-3 Settling ponds will be cleaned out and maintained at appropriate intervals to comply with state and federal water quality standards. Fine sediment captured in the settling

ponds will be protected from washout and left in a stable condition at the end of each field season to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to the environment during periods of non-operation.

SOP Water-4 All permitted operations will be conducted in such a manner to not block any stream or drainage system, or inhibit fish passage.

SOP Water-5 Structural and vegetative treatments in riparian and wetland areas will be compatible with the capability of the site, including the system's hydrologic regime, and will contribute to maintenance or restoration of proper functioning condition.

SOP Water-6 Projects requiring the withdrawal of water will be designed to maintain sufficient quantities of surface water and contributing groundwater to support fish, wildlife, and other beneficial uses.

SOP Water-7 State-designated stream crossings will be used where possible for vehicle travel. Stream crossings can be found on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website under the General Permits Index-Authorized Vehicle Stream Crossings

SOP Water-8 Rivers and streams will be crossed by vehicles in locations that minimize impacts to stream channels, stream banks, and riparian vegetation.

SOP Water-9 When a stream must be crossed, the crossing will be as close to possible to a ninety degree angle to the stream. Stream crossings will be made at stable sections in the stream channel, which have low sensitivities to disturbance and low streambank erosion potential.

SOP Water-10 Disturbed stream banks will be recontoured and revegetated (or other protective measures will be taken) to prevent soil erosion into adjacent waters and provide stream bank stability. Active stream bank revegetation or other stabilization techniques (e.g., ADF&G 2005) will be required for all erosion-prone areas (such as stream bank and near stream areas) and active seeding and/or fertilization will be required for sites with little to no organic content (i.e., essentially bare mineral soil).

SOP Water-11 Streams altered by channeling or diversion will be restored to a condition that will allow for proper functioning of stream channels, riparian zones, wetlands and watersheds. Active streams will be returned to their natural watercourse or a new channel will be created that approximates the old natural channel.

SOP Water-12 To the extent feasible and practicable, channeling, diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions will be avoided. This is not intended to preclude activities which by nature must occur within floodplain-riparian areas, such as placer mining.

SOP Water-13 Structural and vegetative treatment in riparian and wetland areas will be compatible with the capability of the site, including the system's hydrologic regime, and will contribute to maintenance or restoration of proper functioning condition.

A.1.3.9. Wetlands and Floodplains

SOP Wetland-1 Protect, restore, and maintain wetland-floodplain, ecosystems to achieve a healthy and proper functioning condition that assures physical and biological diversity, productivity, and sustainability.

SOP Wetland-2 Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, private landowners, and stakeholder organizations in order to foster a unified, science-based

adaptive management approach to wetland-floodplain management in a watershed/ecosystem context.

SOP Wetland-3 Provide a unified framework for BLM's science-based watershed approach to management of wetland-floodplain systems consistent with federal and state assessment methods, including monitoring, sampling, and reporting protocols.

SOP Wetland-4 Use educational and outreach programs to promote stewardship, conservation, and appreciation of wetland-floodplains.

SOP Wetland-5 Wetland-floodplain sites vary in physical, chemical, and biological characteristics, resource conditions, and local use impacts. Therefore, the objectives and management designed for an area shall be tailored to the conditions, conflicts, capability and improvement potential, and land use considerations on a watershed-specific basis. Wetland-floodplain mitigation measures developed using an interdisciplinary approach should be achievable, specific, and measurable.

SOP Wetland-6 Management actions should permit the natural functions of streams, including flood energy dissipation, bank building, stream-channel maintenance, filtration of sediment and other contaminants, water-storage, and aquifer recharge to operate without significant alteration. To accomplish these actions or functions, it is necessary to evaluate the interrelationships between wetland-floodplain systems and the hydrologic and geomorphic processes of the watershed.

SOP Wetland-7 Structural and vegetative treatment in floodplains, riparian zones and wetland areas will be compatible with the ecological capability of the site, including the system's hydrologic regime, and will contribute to the maintenance or restoration of natural and proper functioning conditions.

SOP Wetland-8 Avoid overland heavy equipment moves through wetlands in spring and summer. Stipulations and mitigating measures are provided on a case-by-case basis to ensure wetland conservation and practical management.

SOP Wetland-9 Identify, encourage, and support research and studies needed to ensure that floodplain-wetland area management objectives can be properly defined and met. Incorporate research finding into the planning and management of floodplain-wetland ecosystems.

A.1.3.10. Wildland Fire Management

SOP FM-1 The BLM will not be held responsible for protection of permittees' structures or their personal property from wildland fire. It is the responsibility of permittees and lessees to mitigate and minimize risk to their personal property and structures from wildland fire, following the conditions in their permit.

SOP FM-2 Gas-powered equipment must be equipped with manufacturer approved and functional spark arrestors.

SOP FM-3 To avoid the potential impacts to aquatic life, the application of fire chemicals including retardant will be avoided within 300 feet of waterbodies. Deviations are acceptable when life or property is threatened and fire chemicals reasonably expected to alleviate the threat. The AO may approve a deviation if potential damage to natural resources outweighs the impact to aquatic resources.

SOP FM-4 To the extent practicable, select the location for incident bases, camps, helibases, and so on to avoid riparian areas.

A.1.3.11. Wildlife

SOP Wild-1 Design pipelines and associated roads to allow the free movement of wildlife and the safe, unimpeded passage of the public while participating in traditional subsistence activities. The currently accepted design practices are: 1) Above-ground pipelines will be elevated a minimum of seven feet, measured from the ground to the bottom of the pipeline at vertical support members, to facilitate human and wildlife movement under the pipe; 2) In areas where facilities or terrain may funnel caribou movement, ramps over pipelines or buried pipelines may be required; and, 3) Where practicable, maintain a minimum distance of 500 feet between above-ground pipelines and roads.

SOP Wild-2 Prior to development of large facilities, the AO may require development of an ecological land classification map of the development area. The map will integrate geomorphology, surface form, and vegetation at a scale, level of resolution, and level of positional accuracy adequate for detailed analyses of development alternatives and facility siting options. The map will be prepared in time to plan one summer season of ground-based wildlife or vegetation surveys, if deemed necessary by the AO, before approval of facility location and construction.

SOP Wild-3 Whenever possible, operations that require vegetation removal will avoid the migratory bird nesting period of May 1 to July 15 (USFWS Advisory: Land Clearing Timing Guidance for Alaska Plan Ahead to Protect Nesting Birds. July 2009). If NEPA analysis reveals that this would unacceptably compromise project objectives or logistical feasibility, potential impacts must be identified, and mitigation applied that are appropriate to the magnitude and duration of expected effects. Assessments would focus on species of concern, priority habitats, and key risk factors. Permittees/project proponents will be reminded that it is their responsibility to comply with provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SOP Wild-4 Employ industry accepted best management practices to prevent raptors and other birds from colliding with or being electrocuted by utility lines, alternative energy structures, towers, and poles (APLIC 2006, <http://www.aplic.org/>). If possible bury utility lines in important bird areas. Where raptors are likely to nest in human-made structures (such as cell phone towers) and such use could impede operation or maintenance of the structures or jeopardize the safety of the raptors; equip the structures with either (1) devices engineered to discourage raptors from building nests, or (2) nesting platforms that will safely accommodate raptor nests without interfering with structure performance.

SOP Wild-5 Guy-wired apparatus, regardless of purpose, will be marked in accordance with the guidance provided by the USFWS Revised Guidelines for Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Retrofitting, and Decommissioning, dated September 27, 2013, or a more current or contemporaneous version of that guidance.

SOP Wild-6 Activities will not be authorized between May 15 and July 15 if the activity will interfere with caribou calving and postcalving activities (May 10 through June 1 for Dall sheep lambing). However, ongoing mineral production activities will be allowed throughout these time periods. In these areas and time periods, aircraft associated with activities that require BLM authorization will maintain an altitude of at least 1,500 feet above ground level (except for takeoffs and landings), unless doing so would endanger human life or violate safe flying

practices. These seasonal restrictions can be modified when caribou or Dall sheep do not occupy the area.

SOP Wild-8 Within the Fortymile and White Mountains caribou calving and postcalving ranges (Map 84 PRMP), mineral exploration activities will not be authorized from May 15 through July 15 unless the AO determines that caribou no longer occupy the specific area of the proposed operations. This seasonal restriction can be modified based on actual caribou occupancy of area.

SOP Wild-9 All reasonable precautions will be taken to avoid attracting wildlife to food and garbage. Garbage from all BLM-authorized activities will be removed and properly disposed to prevent habituation of wildlife or alteration of populations. The BLM may require food and garbage to be stored in bear-proof containers or by methods that make it unavailable to bears or other wildlife.

SOP Wild-10 To prevent the entrapment of small animals, particularly birds, all hollow pipes or tubes that are 2 to 10" in diameter will be filled or capped prior to installation (unless fixed horizontally).

Priority Raptor SOPs

Priority raptor species are peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, bald eagle, and golden eagle. Nesting seasons are defined as: From April 15 through August 15 for bald eagles, golden eagles, and peregrine falcons; and, from March 15 through July 20 for gyrfalcons. Nesting season dates apply to SOP Wild-11 through SOP Wild-16. Exceptions to these raptor SOPs may be applied by the AO in situations where no practicable alternative exists; disturbance is adequately mitigated by site characteristics such as topography or vegetation, or by known tolerance of nesting birds to activities at the location; or where raptors establish nests near previously constructed facilities.

SOP Wild-11 To minimize the direct loss of priority raptor foraging habitat, all reasonable and practicable efforts will be made to locate permanent facilities as far from priority raptor nests as practicable and to minimize habitat loss. Of particular concern for avoidance are ponds, lakes, streams, wetlands, and riparian habitats

SOP Wild-12 To minimize disturbance to nesting priority raptors, aircraft authorized by the BLM are required to maintain an altitude of at least 1,500 feet above ground level when within one-half mile of priority raptor nesting sites during nesting season. This protection is not intended to restrict flights necessary to conduct wildlife surveys satisfying wildlife data collection requirements.

SOP Wild-13 To reduce disturbance to nesting priority raptors, campsites authorized by the BLM, including short- and long-term camps and agency work camps, must be located at least 500 meters from any known priority raptor nest site during the nesting season.

SOP Wild-14 Authorized human activity within 500 meters of priority raptor nest sites will be minimized during the nesting season. The cumulative number of authorized visits (defined as each day in which work is done within 500 meters of a nest site) to any nest site per nesting season, by all authorized users, must be limited to three visits per nest site.

SOP Wild-15 To reduce disturbance impacts to priority raptors, motorized ground-vehicle use must be minimized within one mile of any known priority raptor nest during the nesting season. Such use is prohibited within one-half mile of nests during the nesting season.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

SOP Wild-16 Construction within one-half mile of known priority raptor nests is prohibited during the nesting season. No facilities that will be used or accessed during the nesting period (including the area of associated human activity by facility users) can be constructed within one-half mile of known priority raptor nesting sites.

Appendix B. Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

B.1. Watershed Classification

Watersheds within the Eastern Interior Planning Area were categorized as either conservation or restoration watersheds. Within these two categories, BLM Alaska evaluated and prioritized watersheds based on 10 factors developed by the fisheries program staff and based on fisheries science, BLM policy, and law. One of the key policy considerations is outlined in BLM Instruction Memorandum (IM) WO 2009-141(BLM 2009b), which outlines BLM's commitment to the National Fish Habitat Action Plan that established four goals:

3. Protect and maintain intact and healthy aquatic systems.
4. Prevent further degradation of fish habitats that have been adversely affected.
5. Reverse declines in the quality and quantity of aquatic habitats to improve the overall health of fish and other aquatic organisms.
6. Increase the quality and quantity of fish habitats that support a broad natural diversity of fish and other aquatic species.

This programmatic approach is consistent with the National Fish Habitat Action Plan goals and provides managers and the public with a clear understanding of fisheries resource values and their spatial arrangement within the planning area. Management emphasis remains long term, recognizing that short-term impacts may be acceptable as long as they will have discountable or negligible effects on the condition indicators, and will not preclude the long-term improvement of fisheries habitat conditions. If watershed processes are to be restored over time, it is critical that management actions do not individually or cumulatively impact progress toward indicator attainment.

B.1.1. Watershed Categories

Approximately 1,178 sixth-level Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) Watersheds exist within the Eastern Interior Planning Area. Of these, approximately 520 contain BLM land. The BLM categorized these watersheds into two primary categories: Conservation and Restoration. Approximately 158 watersheds contained only minor amounts of BLM land or no fisheries habitat; therefore these watersheds were excluded from consideration as conservation or restoration watersheds. The BLM categorized the remaining 366 watersheds in the Eastern Interior Planning Area based on the following:

Conservation watersheds have processes and functions that occur in a relatively undisturbed and natural landscape setting. Hydrologic function, such as sediment amounts and stream flow regimes resulting from disturbance, are within a natural range of frequency, duration, and intensity. Waters are meeting designated or existing beneficial uses. Land uses and human activities do not strongly influence aquatic and hydrologic functions, as indicated by low road density and few stream crossings. Based on these criteria, 347 watersheds were placed in this category.

Management strategies will emphasize natural disturbance regimes, recognizing that active management may be required to conserve physical and biological processes and patterns. For example, road and trail maintenance to minimize erosion and the resulting sediment additions to nearby streams and waterbodies is essential within conservation watersheds.

Restoration Watersheds are those where biological and physical processes and functions do not reflect natural conditions because of past and long-term human-caused land disturbances. The common effects of these disturbances are a long-term (decades) increase of sediment deposition in streams, loss of large woody debris recruitment to stream channels, and abnormal hydrologic patterns (water flows). Additive impacts from human disturbances and periodic natural events, such as large wildland fires, landslides, and floods, exacerbate abnormal watershed and biological conditions. Based on these criteria, 19 watersheds were placed in this category for the entire Eastern Interior Planning Area. However, none of these restoration watersheds are located in the Draanjik Planning Area.

Active management will generally be required to restore the physical and biological function to their natural range of frequency, duration, and intensity. Identifying and assessing the impacts on habitat will allow managers to focus restoration efforts in the most effective manner to achieve hydrologic and biological recovery.

B.1.2. Priority Ranking Factors for Watersheds

To identify the highest resource value aquatic habitats for conservation and restoration, the BLM Alaska developed a priority ranking system. Priority ranking for each conservation or restoration watershed was based on a variety of factors. Primary issues considered in ranking status were priority fish species presence (diversity), resource uses (subsistence and recreation), habitat conditions, and productivity. These ranking criteria and associated point system are outlined below.

Following the evaluation of the 363 sixth-level HUC watersheds, the numeric scores were totaled. The highest scoring watersheds were reviewed by fisheries staff and recommended for consideration as either Riparian Conservation Areas or High Priority Restoration Watersheds during development of the Eastern Interior RMP/EIS.

Table B-1. Ranking factors for Eastern Interior Watershed Assessment

Value	Definition	Score
Endangered Species Act Aquatic Resources	Federally listed aquatic species are present.	3 Points
Subsistence Fisheries Use Areas	Using the best available information, determine if areas within the watershed include fish subsistence harvest areas.	2 Points
BLM Aquatic Special Status Species (BLM SSS)	Using the best available information, determine if Aquatic (riparian obligate) BLM species of management concern, BLM Alaska sensitive species, or BLM Alaska watch species occur in the watershed.	2 Points
Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Present or Directly Affected	Using the ADF&G Anadromous Catalog, GIS data, and/or professional knowledge, determine if anadromous species occur in the watershed.	2 Points* *1 point if stream mouth in close proximity to EFH
Fish Species Diversity	Based on reports and/or professional knowledge, determine the number of fish species occurring in the watershed.	1 Species = 1 Point 2-4 Species = 2 Points >5 Species = 3 Points
Watershed Productivity	Fish population or the level of spawning activity is comparatively low or high based on stream size.	1(low)-3(high) Points
Anadromous Species Present	Using the ADF&G Anadromous Catalog GIS data and/or professional knowledge, determine if anadromous species occur in the watershed.	1 Point
Important Recreational Fisheries	Using the best available information, determine if areas within the watershed include important recreational fisheries.	1 Point
Intact/Reference Watershed	Is the watershed unaffected by historic or current land use practices?	1 Point
High Value Habitat Type (spawning/overwintering)	Based on reports and/or professional knowledge, determine if high-value habitats occur in the watershed.	1 Point

Riparian Conservation Areas

Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) are specific conservation watersheds that contain the highest fisheries and riparian resource values within the planning area. In these watersheds, riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific standard operating procedures (Appendix A). These areas are designed to be managed using a variety of techniques which may be essential to achieving or maintaining desired riparian and aquatic conditions.

Based on the themes of the alternatives and analysis of the dataset, watershed scores were identified that would dictate the number of proposed RCAs in each alternative of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS. Alternative B and E proposed the highest number of Riparian Conservation Areas, including all conservation watersheds scoring five or more total points. Alternative C proposed a moderate number of Riparian Conservation Areas, including all watersheds scoring eight or more total points. Alternative D proposed the least number of Riparian Conservation Areas, including only those watersheds that scored 11 or more total points. Conservation Watersheds scoring five or more points are listed in the table below and displayed on Map 2.

B.2. Monitoring and Adaptive Management

B.2.1. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Resource Management Plan

BLM planning regulations require the monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals. After approval of the plan and signing of the Record of Decision, an implementation schedule will be completed and will incorporate monitoring plans. Monitoring data will be used to assess resource conditions, identify resource issues and conflicts, determine if resource objectives are met, determine trends for achievement of desired conditions, and periodically refine and update desired conditions and management strategy.

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on the relative success of management strategies. The implementation of the resource management plan will be monitored to ensure that management actions follow prescribed management direction (implementation monitoring), meet desired objectives (effectiveness monitoring) and are based on accurate assumptions (validation monitoring).

Monitoring will be coordinated with other appropriate agencies and organizations to enhance the efficiency and usefulness of the results across a variety of administrative units. The approach will build on past and present monitoring work. In addition, specific monitoring protocols, criteria, goals, and reporting formats will be developed.

B.2.2. Adaptive Management

Adaptive management requires knowledge of the current conditions, potential or capability of riparian sites and streams, current management and effects of the management on the resources, and management changes that may be made to move the current condition toward the desired condition. Single indicators of conditions or trend are usually not adequate to make informed decisions. Information on the condition and trend of the vegetation, streambanks, aquatic resources, and knowledge of current management practices can help establish “cause-and-effect” relationships that are important to make appropriate decisions. Such information allows refinement and development of more realistic, locally-derived project or activity design, standards, or criteria.

Monitoring is an integral component of many management approaches, such as adaptive management and ecosystem management. Adaptive management is based on monitoring that is sufficiently sensitive to detect relevant ecological changes. The success of adaptive management also depends on the accuracy and credibility of information obtained through inventories and monitoring. Close coordination and interaction between monitoring and research are important for the adaptive management process to succeed. Data obtained through systematic and statistically valid monitoring can be used by scientists to develop research hypotheses related to priority issues. Conversely, the results obtained through research can be used to further refine the protocols and strategies used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of implementing the resource management plan.

Monitoring results will provide managers with the information to determine whether an objective has been met, and whether to continue or modify the management direction. Findings obtained through monitoring, together with research and other new information will provide a basis for adaptive management changes to the plan. The monitoring process and adaptive management share the goal of improving effectiveness and permitting response to increased knowledge and a

changing landscape. The monitoring program will not remain static. The monitoring plan will be periodically evaluated to ascertain that the monitoring questions and standards are still relevant, and will be adjusted as appropriate. Some monitoring items may be discontinued and others may be added as knowledge and issues change.

B.2.3. Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring

The basics of resource management plan-level monitoring will (1) determine if the plan, project, or activities are implemented correctly and are achieving desired results, (2) provide a mechanism for accountability and oversight, (3) evaluate the effectiveness of recovery and restoration efforts, and (4) provide a feedback loop (adaptive management) so that management direction may be evaluated and modified. Management considerations for monitoring include the following:

- Focus monitoring on key questions that inform decision-making and allow adjustments to management.
- Monitoring emphasis and intensity should be commensurate with the importance of the question asked. For example, if adaptive decision-making is used, it will be important to monitor the key parameters to the degree necessary to support the current course of action or to trigger an alternate approach.
- Plan-level monitoring should make use of, and not duplicate, broad-scale monitoring programs. To the extent practicable, monitoring done at the plan scale should be compatible with, and complementary to, broader and finer scale monitoring.
- Monitoring should be coordinated with, and where possible consolidated with, similar efforts of other agencies.
- Outcome-based management approaches rely on monitoring for their success. These approaches typically require a different level and type of monitoring than prescriptive approaches.
- Monitoring commitments in plans should be feasible and achievable.

Monitoring is a process of gathering information through observation and measurement to ensure that project design criteria and mitigation are implemented and to determine if goals and objectives are achieved. The two types of monitoring identified are implementation and effectiveness. Specifics of these types of monitoring are:

- Implementation monitoring is used to determine if management practices are implemented as identified in an activity plan, environmental assessment, environmental impact statement, biological assessment, or biological opinion.
- Effectiveness monitoring is used to determine if management practices, as designed and executed, are effective in meeting project goals and objectives as defined in an activity plan, environmental assessment, environmental impact statement, biological assessment, or biological opinion.

The results of monitoring will be summarized and shared, as requested, with state and federal agencies, Native groups, and other members of the public.

The design criteria and mitigation would be monitored on a specific action or subsample of activity or project. Agency representatives overseeing the actions would do the monitoring, as well as an interdisciplinary or multiparty team, through a combination of any of the following methods:

- Review environmental assessment, biological assessment, and biological opinion identified project specifications and terms and conditions to ensure that monitoring is provided for in contract or plans of operation (project design and mitigation criteria).
- Review project designs and plans of operation; review contract administration reports (daily diaries).
- Review activities on the ground before, during, and after implementation.
- Where appropriate, photograph conditions before projects begin, during implementation, and after completion.

The Eastern Interior Field Office implementation and effectiveness monitoring strategy will include the use of databases and reporting mechanisms. Monitoring protocols will be in accord with appropriate BLM Technical Bulletins or other acceptable monitoring methods which would address the desired conditions and habitat metrics included in the Matrix of Pathways.

Acceptable monitoring methods would be adaptive and include protocols that have been generally approved and accepted by state, federal, and other groups to document existing desired conditions.

B.3. Watershed Conditions Matrix and Effects Checklist

B.3.1. Watershed Condition Matrix

This watershed assessment matrix is adapted from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS 1996) and is linked to the desired future condition for aquatic habitats. This matrix should be used during watershed assessments to determine existing watershed condition ratings. The three condition rating classes are (1) High, (2) Moderate, and (3) Low. The order of the pathways begins with the overall watershed scale indicators at the top and then focuses down through the channel conditions, and finally specific habitat elements.

The purpose of the watershed assessment matrix is to provide a rating for baseline conditions; these may be modified with new information or science that is applicable to conditions occurring in the planning area. This matrix may be updated, modified, or replaced with another watershed assessment tool if new science or new area or watershed resource data indicates changes are needed. For example, the BLM Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Program is currently developing predictive models based on data collected across BLM lands in Alaska using a probabilistic sample design. These models will allow the comparison of data from impacted stream segments or watersheds to what would be expected based on natural variability within a pristine watershed. This information will significantly improve the watershed assessment matrix, which depicts the range of desired conditions in a watershed and is shown in Table B-3, “Watershed Assessment Matrix.”

Table B-3. Watershed Assessment Matrix

Pathway	Metric	High Condition	Moderate Condition	Low Condition
Watershed	Watershed road/track density	<1 mile per square mile	1-3 mile per square mile	>3 miles per square mile
Watershed	Streamside road/track density	<1 mile per square mile	1-2 mile per square mile	>2 mile per square mile
Watershed	Riparian vegetation condition	Percent of riparian vegetation in the greenline dominated by late seral community types or anchored rocks/logs is >80%. The riparian vegetation provides adequate shade, large wood debris recruitment, and connectivity.	Percent of riparian vegetation in the greenline dominated by late seral community types or anchored rocks/logs is 50-79%. The riparian vegetation provides adequate shade, large wood debris recruitment, and connectivity.	Percent of riparian vegetation in the greenline dominated by late seral community types.
Habitat Elements	Spawning gravel	Surficial fine sediment (< 0.06 mm) is <5%.	Surficial fine sediment (< 0.06 mm) is 5-10%.	Surficial fine sediment (< 0.06 mm) is >10%.
Habitat Elements	Large woody debris	Near-natural levels of acting and potential large wood debris	Acting levels of large wood debris are near-natural, potential levels are below near-natural, or vice versa.	Both acting and potential levels of large wood debris are below near-natural levels.
Habitat Elements	Pool frequency: Channel Width (ft) / No. pools per mile ≤5 / 184 > 5 ≤10 / 96 > 10 ≤15 / 70 < 15 ≥20 / 56 < 20 ≥25 / 47 < 25 ≥50 / 26 < 50 ≥75 / 23 >75 / <23	Meets pool frequency occurrence	Meets pool frequency standards but large woody debris recruitment or other pool-creating factors are inadequate to maintain pools over time.	Does not meet pool frequency standards.
Habitat Elements	Pool quality (based on 2008 BLM MIM a methodology or equivalent)	Pool quality rating >80	Pool quality rating 60-80	Pool quality rating <60

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Pathway	Metric	High Condition	Moderate Condition	Low Condition
Habitat Elements	Refugium	Adequate habitat refugia exist within watershed (number, size, condition, species requirements, and connectivity).	Limited habitat refugia exist within watershed (number, size, condition, species requirements, and connectivity).	Inadequate habitat refugia exist within watershed (number, size, condition, species requirements, and connectivity).
Habitat Elements	Percent surface fines (< 6 mm)	Rosgen Channel Types A and B ≤ 10%	Rosgen Channel Types A and B = 11-20% C and E = 21-30%	Rosgen Channel Types A and B ≥ 21% C and E ≥ 31%
Channel Condition and Dynamics	Width-to-depth ratio	Rosgen Channel Types A < 10 B < 20 C < 40 E < 7 F < 35 G < 9	Rosgen Channel Types A < 10-12 B < 20-35 C < 40-60 E < 7-9 F < 35-70 G < 9-11	Rosgen Channel Types A > 12 B > 35 C > 60 E > 9 F > 70 G > 11
Channel Condition and Dynamics	Streambank stability	Rosgen Channel Types A and B > 95% C > 90% E = 100%	Rosgen Channel Types A and B 90-95% C = 80-90% E = 95-100%	Rosgen Channel Types A and B < 90% C < 80% E < 95%
Channel Condition and Dynamics	Floodplain connectivity	Off-channel areas are seasonally hydrologically linked to main channel; overbank flows occur in the frequency and magnitude expected for the valley bottom or channel type setting.	Reduced linkage of wetland, floodplains and riparian areas to main channel; overbank flows are reduced or increased relative to historic frequency, as evidenced by moderated aggradation or degradation.	Severe reduction of increase in overbank flows occur relative to the frequency and magnitude expected for the valley bottom or channel type setting; wetland area drastically reduced and riparian vegetation/succession altered significantly.
Water Quality	State Standards (turbidity, temperature, etc.)	Meets all Alaska State Standards	Slight deviation/exceedance from standards; may adversely affect fish aquatic habitat	Slight deviation/exceedance from standards; may adversely affect fish aquatic habitat
Habitat Access	Physical barriers – adults	Any human-made barriers present in watershed allow full upstream and downstream fish passage at all flow (no barrier).	Any human-made barriers present in watershed are a partial barrier to upstream or downstream fish passage.	Any human-made barriers present in watershed are a full barrier to upstream or downstream fish passage at all flows.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Pathway	Metric	High Condition	Moderate Condition	Low Condition
Habitat Access	Physical barriers- juveniles	Any human-made barriers present in watershed allow full upstream and downstream fish passage at all flow (no barrier).	Any human-made barriers present in watershed are a partial barrier to upstream or downstream fish passage.	Any human-made barriers present in watershed are a full barrier to upstream or downstream fish passage at all flows.

B.3.2. Environmental Baseline and Effects Checklist

In concert with the results of the baseline habitat assessment for a given watershed, the checklist in Table B-4 should be used to determine the effects of site-specific actions on aquatic habitats. These indicators are a suite of metrics that collectively influence aquatic habitat quality and the health of cold-water fish populations. These indicators should not be used individually to determine if a given action should or should not be authorized. This checklist is a decision support tool to aid biologists with impact analysis and the associated identification of appropriate mitigation measures. For some metrics, data may not be available, for other metrics extensive information may exist. A summary rationale associated with each indicator baseline rating and the effect determination should be attached to the completed checklist.

The environmental baseline consists of ratings of high, moderate, or low condition. For the purposes of this checklist, the following definitions apply:

- “Restore” means to change the function of the indicator for the better, or that the restoration rate is increased.
- “Maintain” means that the function of an indicator will not be degraded and the natural rate of restoration for this indicator will not be impaired.
- “Degrade” means to change the function of the indicator for the worse, or that the natural rate of restoration will be impaired.

Table B-4. Checklist for documenting environmental baseline and effects of action(s) on relevant indicators

Pathway Indicator	High Environmental Baseline Condition	Moderate Environmental Baseline Condition	Low Environmental Baseline Condition	Effect of Action: Restore	Effect of Action: Maintain	Effect of Action: Degrade
Watershed Conditions						
Watershed road/track density						
Streamside road/track density						
Riparian vegetation condition						
Channel Conditions						
Width-to-depth ratio						
Streambank stability						
Floodplain connectivity						
Water Quality						
Temperature						
Turbidity						
Habitat Access						
Physical barriers – adults						
Physical barriers- juveniles						
Habitat Elements						
Cobble embeddedness						
Large woody debris						
Pool frequency						
Pool quality						
Refugium						
Percent surface fines						

B.4. Future Watershed Adjustments

Future identification of aquatic species as “special status” (federally listed under the Endangered Species Act or BLM Sensitive) in the planning area would result in an evaluation of specific watersheds used by the species or considered necessary for recovery to determine if additional Riparian Conservation Areas are appropriate. Currently, no watersheds within the planning area are considered to be necessary for the recovery of special status aquatic species. Therefore no Riparian Conservation Areas were identified based on the presence of special status aquatic species.

The intent of this approach to adding future Riparian Conservation Areas is to provide high quality habitat for rare species and support expansion and recolonization of these species to adjacent watersheds. These areas should conserve key processes likely to influence the persistence of populations or metapopulations. Additions to, deletions from, or modifications of special status aquatic species Riparian Conservation Area watersheds would be based on new information, revisions to the BLM Alaska Sensitive Species List, or as species are listed under the Endangered Species Act. In general, these additions would be accomplished through the development of activity plans, such as fisheries habitat management plans, which would outline management goals and objectives. As with other Riparian Conservation Areas, management activities would emphasize achieving or maintaining the riparian and aquatic values, including key processes, for which they are managed.

B.5. Watershed Assessment Process

The purpose of a watershed assessment is to develop and document an understanding of the ecological structures, functions, processes, and interactions occurring at the watershed scale (5th- and 6th-level hydrologic unit code). This process is designed to describe past and current conditions, and develop restoration or management recommendations. The ultimate goal is to provide guidance for management actions that would sustain or improve the health and productivity of natural resources.

B.5.1. Objectives of Watershed Analysis

- Evaluate cumulative watershed effects – watershed analysis enhances the ability to estimate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of management activities.
- Define watershed restoration needs, goals and objectives (if needed) – provide guidance on the general type, location, and sequence of appropriate activities within a watershed.
- Monitor the effectiveness of watershed protection measures – process for adaptive management feedback loop.
- Provide sufficient watershed context for understanding and carrying out land use activities with a geomorphic context – important tool used in meeting ecosystem management objectives.

B.5.2. Appropriate Methodology

The *Federal Guide for Watershed Analysis—Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale* Version 2.3 (USFS 1996) was used as a general guide to develop a framework for conducting watershed assessments; however, other processes can be used or developed to satisfy the objectives outlined above. For example, a more rapid watershed assessment process emphasizing remote sensing data

analysis coupled with stream survey data (e.g., riparian condition, stream habitat, water quality, fish species diversity) may optimize assessment efficiency and identify areas requiring more field intensive inventories.

The following six-step process is not issue-driven but focuses on analysis topics, along with specific watershed problems and concerns. This analysis is not a decision making process but will help identify opportunities for future management actions, including planning, project development, and regulatory compliance. Below is a summary the six steps taken to develop an ecosystem analysis at the watershed scale.

Step 1 – Characterization of the Watershed: Identify the dominant physical, biological, and human processes or features of the watershed that affect ecosystem functions or conditions, including the relationship between these ecosystem elements and those occurring in the river basin and/or watersheds. When characterizing the watershed, team members identify the most important land allocations, plan objectives, and regulatory constraints that influence resource management in the watershed.

Step 2 – Identification of Issues and Key Questions: Focus the analysis on the key elements of the ecosystem that are most relevant to the management questions and objectives, human values, or resource conditions within the area.

Step 3 – Description of Current Conditions: Develop more detailed information relevant to the issues and key questions identified in Step 2. Step 3 is where the current range, distribution, and condition of the relevant ecosystem elements are documented.

Step 4 – Description of Reference Conditions: Explain how ecological conditions have changed over time as a result of human influence and natural disturbances. A reference is developed for later comparison with current conditions over the period that the system evolved and with key management plan objectives.

Step 5 – Synthesis and Interpretation of Information: Compare existing and reference conditions of specific ecosystem elements and to explain significant differences, similarities, or trends and their causes. The capability of the system to achieve key management plan objectives is also evaluated.

Step 6 – Recommendations: Identify management recommendations that address resource problems noted in this analysis and then to change the current watershed conditions toward the desired future condition for this area. Recommendations, monitoring needs, and data gaps are identified and described. These are recommendations based on the data currently available. This is an ongoing process and alternative or additional recommendations may be made in the future.

B.6. Recommended Conservation Measures for Essential Fish Habitat

The following are recommended conservation measures for essential fish habitat. These are based on the *Final Environmental Impact Statement for Essential Fish Habitat Identification and Conservation in Alaska, Appendix G - Non-fishing Impacts to Essential Fish Habitat and Recommended Conservation Measures* (NMFS 2005).

B.6.1. Roads and Road Maintenance

1. To the extent practicable, avoid locating roads near fish-bearing streams. Roads should be sited to avoid sensitive areas such as streams, wetlands, and steep slopes.
2. Incorporate appropriate erosion control and stabilization measures into road construction plans to reduce erosion potential.
3. Build bridges when possible. If culverts are used, they should be sized, constructed, and maintained to match the gradient and width of the stream, to accommodate design flood flows, and they should be large enough to provide for migratory passage of adult and juvenile fishes. If appropriate, consider using the culvert guidelines contained in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Fish Pass Memorandum of Agreement, August 2001 online at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/habitatrestoration/fishpassage/pdfs/dot_adfg_fishpass_080301.pdf.
4. Locate stream crossings in stable stream reaches.
5. Design bridge abutments to minimize disturbances to stream banks and place abutments outside of the floodplain whenever possible.
6. To the extent practicable, avoid road construction across alluvial floodplains, mass wastage areas, or braided stream bottom lands unless site-specific protection can be implemented to ensure protection of soils, water, and associated resources.
7. Avoid side-casting of road construction and maintenance materials on native surfaces and into streams.
8. To the extent practicable, use native vegetation in stabilization.

B.6.2. Mineral Mining

The following measures are adapted from recommendations in Spence et al. (1996), National Marine Fisheries Service (2004), and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (1998). They should be viewed as options to avoid and minimize impacts and promote the conservation, enhancement, and proper functioning of essential fish habitat.

1. To the extent practicable, avoid mineral mining in waters, riparian areas, and floodplains containing essential fish habitat.
2. Schedule necessary in-water activities when the fewest species and least vulnerable life stages of federally managed species will be present.
3. Use an integrated environmental assessment, management, and monitoring package in accordance with state and federal law and regulations. Allow for adaptive operations to minimize adverse effects on essential fish habitat.
4. Minimize spillage of dirt, fuel, oil, toxic materials, and other contaminants into essential fish habitat. Prepare a spill prevention plan if appropriate.
5. Treat wastewater (acid neutralization, sulfide precipitation, reverse osmosis, electrochemical, or biological treatments) and recycle on site to minimize discharge to streams. Test wastewater before discharge for compliance with federal and state clean water standards.
6. Minimize opportunities for sediments to enter or affect essential fish habitat. Use methods such as contouring, mulching, and construction of settling ponds to control sediment

transport. Monitor turbidity during operations, and cease operations if turbidity exceeds predetermined threshold levels. Use methods such as turbidity or sediment curtains to limit the spread of suspended sediments and minimize the area affected.

7. If possible, reclaim rather than bury, mine wastes that contains heavy metals, acid materials, or other toxic compounds, if leachate can enter essential fish habitat through groundwater.
8. Restore natural contours and plant native vegetation on-site after use to restore habitat function to the extent practicable. Monitor the site for an appropriate time to evaluate performance and implement corrective measures if necessary.
9. Minimize the aerial extent of ground disturbance (such as through phasing of operations), and stabilize disturbed lands to reduce erosion.

B.6.3. Sand and Gravel Mining

Individual gravel extraction operations should be judged in the context of their spatial, temporal, and cumulative impacts. Potential impacts to habitat should be viewed from a watershed management perspective. The following recommended conservation measures for sand and gravel mining are adapted from National Marine Fisheries Service (2004) and Oregon Water Resource Research Institute (1995). They should be viewed as options to avoid and minimize impacts and promote the conservation, enhancement, and proper functioning of essential fish habitat.

1. To the extent practicable, avoid sand and gravel mining in waters containing essential fish habitat. Many factors influence site selection for a gravel or sand mining site. Because of the need to incorporate technical, economic, and environmental factors, siting decisions should be considered on a case-by-case basis (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1980).
2. Identify upland or off-channel (where the channel will not be captured) gravel extraction sites as alternatives to gravel mining in or adjacent to essential fish habitat, if possible.
3. Design, manage, and monitor sand and gravel mining operations to minimize potential direct and indirect impacts to essential fish habitat, if operations in essential fish habitat cannot be avoided. This includes, but is not limited to, migratory corridors, foraging and spawning areas, stream and river banks, and intertidal areas.
4. Minimize the areal extent and depth of extraction.
5. Include restoration, mitigation, and monitoring plans, as appropriate in sand/gravel extraction plans.

B.6.4. Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, and Production

As part of pre-project planning, identify all species of concern regulated under federal or state fishery management plans that inhabit, spawn, or migrate through areas slated for exploration, development, or production. Pay particular attention to critical life stages, and develop options that avoid and minimize adverse effects from any associated activities. Modify the project design, timing, or location and use adaptive management.

1. Avoid the discharge of produced waters into marine waters and estuaries. Reinject produced waters into the oil formation whenever possible.
2. Avoid discharge of muds and cuttings into the marine and estuarine environment. Use methods to grind and reinject such wastes down an approved injection well or use onshore disposal wherever possible. When not possible, provide for a monitoring plan to ensure that

the discharge meets Environmental Protection Agency effluent limitations and related requirements.

3. To the extent practicable, avoid the placement of fill to support construction of causeways or structures in the nearshore marine environment.
4. As required by federal and state regulatory agencies, encourage the use of geographic response strategies that identify essential fish habitat and environmentally sensitive areas. Identify appropriate cleanup methods and response equipment.
5. To the extent practicable, use methods to transport oil and gas that limit the need for handling in environmentally sensitive areas, including essential fish habitat.
6. Ensure that appropriate safeguards have been considered before drilling the first development well into the targeted hydrocarbon formations whenever critical life history stages of federally managed species are present.
7. Ensure that appropriate safeguards have been considered before drilling exploration wells into untested formations whenever critical life stages of federally managed species are present. If possible, avoid such work entirely during those time frames.
8. Oil and gas transportation and production facilities should be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with applicable regulatory and engineering standards.
9. Evaluate impacts to essential fish habitat during the decommissioning phase of oil and gas facilities, including possible impacts during the demolition phase. Minimize such impacts to the extent practicable.

B.6.5. Habitat Restoration/Enhancement

The following recommended conservation measures should be viewed as options to avoid and minimize adverse impacts and promote the conservation, enhancement, and proper functioning of essential fish habitat.

1. Use best management practices to minimize and avoid potential impacts to essential fish habitat during restoration activities. Best management practices should include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Use turbidity curtains, hay bales, and erosion mats to protect the water column.
 - b. Plan staging areas in advance, and keep them to a minimum size.
 - c. Establish buffer areas around sensitive resources; flag and avoid rare plants, archaeological sites, etc.
2. Remove invasive plant and animal species from the proposed action area before starting work. Plant only native plant species. Identify and implement measures to ensure native vegetation or revegetation success.
3. Establish temporary access pathways before restoration activities to minimize adverse impacts from project implementation.
4. Avoid restoration work during critical life stages for fish such as spawning, nursery, and migration. Determine these periods before project implementation to reduce or avoid any potential impacts.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

5. Provide adequate training and education for volunteers and project contractors to ensure minimal impact to the restoration site. Train volunteers in the use of low-impact techniques for planting, equipment handling, and any other activities associated with the restoration.
6. Conduct monitoring before, during, and after project implementation to ensure compliance with project design and restoration criteria. If immediate post-construction monitoring reveals that unavoidable impacts to essential fish habitat have occurred, ensure that appropriate coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service occurs to determine appropriate response measures, possibly including mitigation.
7. To the extent practicable, mitigate any unavoidable damage to essential fish habitat within a reasonable time after the impacts occur.
8. Remove and, if necessary, restore any temporary access pathways and staging areas used in the restoration effort.

Appendix C. Land Tenure and Withdrawals

C.1. Land Tenure

During the land use planning process, the BLM identifies lands for either disposal or retention. Lands are to be retained in federal ownership unless it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest (Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Section 102(a)(1)).

The BLM may dispose of lands through a variety of authorities, provided they meet the criteria in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Disposal authorities include (1) exchanges and sales under the Act; and (2) transfers to other governmental units for public purposes. Parcels identified as Zone 3 are those that are potentially suitable for disposal through public land sales.

Lands identified as Zone 2 are potentially suitable for exchange. Land exchanges are a tool that enables the BLM and other landowners to improve land management, consolidate ownership, and protect environmentally sensitive areas. By exchanging public land that is isolated and difficult to manage, the BLM is able to acquire other lands with importance for recreation, wildlife, fisheries, wetlands, habitat for threatened and endangered species, wilderness, open space, scenic, cultural and other resource conservation purposes. Land exchange allows the BLM to reposition lands into more manageable units and to meet community expansion needs.

Even where land use plans identify lands for potential disposal, the BLM must still complete many procedural requirements before these lands can be for sale or exchange. These processes and legal requirements can be costly and time-consuming. In some cases, the process can result in a decision not to dispose of the public lands. The BLM will make a final determination on suitability for disposal when there is actually a proposal to implement a disposal action under this Record of Decision and Approved RMP.

C.1.1. Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria

In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and other laws, Executive Orders, and Departmental and BLM policies, the BLM will consider the following factors when evaluating opportunities for disposal or acquisition of lands or interests in lands. This list is not all inclusive, but represents the major factors to consider.

General Land Tenure Adjustment Evaluation Factors

- Improves manageability of specific areas
- Maintains or enhances important public values and uses
- Consolidates federal mineral estate or reunites split surface and mineral estates
- Facilitates development of energy and mineral potential
- Reduces difficulty or cost of public land administration
- Provides access to land for public recreation and other uses
- Amount of public investments in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering those investments
- Suitability of land for management by another federal agency

- Significance of decision in stabilizing or enhancing lifestyles, business, social, and economic conditions
- Meets long-term public management goals
- Facilitates national, state, and local BLM priorities or mission statement needs
- Consistent with cooperative agreements and plans or policies of other agencies
- Facilitates implementation of other aspects of the approved resource management plans

Acquisition Criteria

- Secures lands adjacent to other Zone 1 lands
- Facilitates access to public land and resources retained for long-term public use
- Secures threatened or endangered or sensitive plant and animal species habitat
- Protects riparian areas and wetlands
- Contributes to biodiversity
- Protects high-quality scenery
- Enhances the opportunity for new or emerging public land uses or values
- Facilitates management
- Protects significant cultural resources and sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places
- Provides land for BLM administrative sites

Disposal Criteria

- Lands of limited public value
- Widely scattered parcels that have no significant values and are difficult for the BLM to manage beyond custodial administration
- Lands with high public values for proper management by other federal agencies, or by state and local governments
- Land that would aid in aggregating or repositioning other public lands or public land resource values, where the public values to be acquired outweigh the public values to be exchanged

C.1.2. Zone Definitions

Zone 1 – Retention and Acquisition

Retain lands in Zone 1 under BLM administration. Consider acquisition of inholdings in Zone 1 areas, from willing landowners, using the appropriate acquisition authority. Acquired lands would be managed the same as surrounding lands after acquisition. Lands in Zone 1 include:

- National Landscape Conservation System designated lands
- National Recreation Areas
- National Recreation Trails

- Areas of critical environmental concern
- Research natural areas
- Developed recreation and administrative sites
- Designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species
- Riparian conservation areas
- Most of Draanjik Planning Area, exclusive of Circle lands (Map 5)

Zone 2 – Suitable for Consolidation

Lands in Zone 2 will be available for acquisition and disposal, including exchange, to enhance public resource values, improve management capabilities, or reduce the potential for land use conflict. For example: Isolated parcels may result from Native- and State-selected lands that are not conveyed and lands relinquished under withdrawal by federal agencies. Zone 2 lands consist of all lands not listed in the descriptions of Zone 1 and Zone 3 lands. In the Draanjik Planning Area Zone 2 lands include checkerboard lands east of Circle, Alaska.

Zone 3 – Suitable for Disposal

Lands in Zone 3 will be available for disposal. These lands will include but are not limited to those parcels or areas described below. There are no zone 3 lands identified in the Draanjik Planning Area.

- Lands that are either not practical to manage, or are uneconomical to manage (because of their intermingled location and nonsuitability for management by another federal agency).
- Federal mining claims that are outside of Zone 1 lands and outside of large blocks of BLM-managed lands that become null and void (mining claims that are surrounded by large blocks of state land and thus difficult to manage).
- Survey hiatuses (gap or space unintentionally left, when describing adjoining parcels of land).
- Encroachments (trespass or intrusion onto another's property).
- Lands subject to Public Land Order 1613 (Alaska highway right-of-way adjustments).
- Reserved federal interests in split-estate lands may be considered for conveyance out of federal ownership.

C.2. Withdrawals

Virtually all of BLM-managed lands within the Draanjik Planning Area are under some type of withdrawal pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The BLM reviews all withdrawals and makes recommendations in the resource management plan to retain, modify, or revoke withdrawals.

Section 3.3.8 of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS provides more background information on existing withdrawals. The purpose of this Appendix is to provide a more in depth discussion for some of the withdrawals and the process for modifying or revoking these withdrawals. There are two primary types of withdrawals: public land orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior and legislative withdrawals implemented by Congress through legislation.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to withdraw and reserve public lands for study and classification. This was done through a series of public land orders issued between 1972 and 1975. These are referred to as ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals. The public land orders generally closed the lands to all forms of appropriation under public laws, including mining and mineral leasing. The withdrawals kept the lands unencumbered for selection by ANCSA corporations, and prevented the creation of new third-party interests that would interfere with land conveyance. The withdrawals also allowed the BLM time to study and classify the lands.

Portions of two to three 17(d)(1) withdrawals cover lands in the Draanjik Planning Area (Table C-1). All of the public land orders close lands to the mineral leasing laws. Some close the lands to all types of mining. Others, such as public land order 5180, close the lands to mining for non-metalliferous minerals, but allow for metalliferous mining. Additionally, most of these 17(d)(1) public land orders were modified several times. The modifications generally opened lands to state selection, or added additional lands to the withdrawal.

Modifying or revoking the 17(d)(1) withdrawals would open some lands in the planning area to mineral leasing and mining of various types of locatable minerals. In some areas however, lifting the 17(d)(1) withdrawals would not have an immediate effect. Lands selected by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporations and the State of Alaska would remain "segregated" (unavailable) to mineral leasing or locatable mineral entry (staking of mining claims). If the selections in these areas are relinquished, the lands would then be available for location. In the Draanjik Planning Area, selected lands are located primarily near Circle, Alaska.

A common misconception is that a withdrawal is needed to close lands to leasable minerals. The BLM can close lands to leasable minerals through a land use plan decision. Withdrawals are only needed to close lands to location and entry for locatable minerals under the Mining Law of 1872. Because the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 17(d)(1) public land orders closed lands to leasing under the Minerals Leasing Act of 1920, any planning recommendations to open areas to leasing do not become immediately effective and will require the revocation or modification of the withdrawal. Revocation or modification orders are signed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Table C-1. Existing mineral withdrawals in the Draanjik Planning Area and process for change

Authorization	Description	Effect	Process for Change
PLO 5180 – White Mountains NRA, Steese National Conservation Area, Yukon Flats NWR	Withdrawal for Classification and for Protection of Public Interest in lands; amended by PLOs 5193, 5242, 5250, 5251, 5254, 5257, 5321, 5391, 5418, 5657, 6092.	Subject to valid existing rights, closes described lands to location and entry under the mining laws (except for location of metalliferous minerals) and to leasing under the mineral leasing laws.	To open described lands to public land laws, the Secretary of the Interior issues a new PLO (which partially revokes the existing PLO) and opening order; The new PLO becomes effective the date of publication in the <i>Federal Register</i> . The Final EIS associated with the RMP provides NEPA compliance for the revocation order/opening order. No additional public notification is required.
PLO 5173 –Draanjik / Fortymile planning areas	Withdrawal for selection by Regional Corporation; amended by PLOs 5252, 5321, 5391, and 5657	Subject to valid existing rights, closes described lands to location and entry under the mining and to leasing under the mineral leasing laws.	See Process for Change in first row.
PLO 5184 – Draanjik / Fortymile planning areas (Circle lands)	Withdrawal for Classification or Reclassification of some areas withdrawn by Section 11 of ANCSA	Subject to valid existing rights, closes described lands to location and entry under the mining and to leasing under the mineral leasing laws.	See Process for Change in first row.

PLO = public land order; WSR = Wild and Scenic River; FLPMA = Federal Land Policy and Management Act; ANCSA = Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

C.2.1. Process for Withdrawal Revocation

After a Record of Decision recommending revocation for one or more public land orders is issued, the BLM would follow the general process outlined below to implement the revocation. In most cases, it would be a partial revocation as these public land orders extend beyond the planning area boundaries and the Record of Decision only addresses those portions of the public land orders within the planning area. After the Record of Decision is issued, no further public notice is required to proceed with the revocation. The Eastern Interior Proposed RMP/Final EIS covers the environmental impacts of opening lands to the public land laws and provides compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

The revocation is affected by issuing a new public land order, which either replaces the existing public land order or amends it. As part of this new public land order, an opening order is also issued. Once approved by the Secretary, this combination of a new public land order and opening order opens the lands described in the public land order to the referenced public land laws. The following steps outline the process:

1. BLM Alaska drafts a new public land order including a legal land description that describes the areas where the existing public land order would be revoked. Land descriptions are separated into paragraphs describing the action (such as opening lands to Federal Land Policy and Management Act sales, mineral leasing laws, or the Mining Law of 1872) that would apply to each legal description.
2. BLM Alaska submits this public land order/opening order and related documents through the Director of the BLM to the Secretary of the Interior for review and approval. Related documents include pertinent portions of the administrative record for the Eastern Interior Resource Management Plan, such as the Section 810 analysis.
3. The Secretary's Office reviews the public land order package and submits it to the Secretary for signature.
4. Once signed, the public land order and opening order are published in the Federal Register. The actions take effect on the publication date of the public land order.
5. If any of the lands opened by the new public land order are selected by the State or Native corporations, these lands would remain closed until the selections were relinquished or the lands conveyed.

C.2.2. Process for New FLPMA Withdrawals

The Record of Decision and Approved RMP for the Draanjik Planning Area recommends new withdrawals from mineral location and entry to protect resources (Map 6). The BLM will follow a separate withdrawal process to implement these decisions. The requirements for the withdrawal process are covered at 43 CFR 2300 and involve filing a petition/application with the Secretary of the Interior and the completion of reports and studies, including a mineral potential report. In Alaska, any new withdrawals over 5,000 acres are subject to Section 1326 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which states:

...the President or the Secretary may withdraw public lands in the State of Alaska exceeding five thousand acres in the aggregate, which withdrawal shall not become effective until notice is provided in the Federal Register and to both Houses of Congress. Such withdrawal shall terminate unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval within one year after the notice of such withdrawal has been submitted to Congress.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

In the Daanjik Planning Area, new withdrawals are recommended in the Salmon Fork ACEC, riparian conservation areas, and the upper Draanjik watershed.

Table C-2. Process for New Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Withdrawals

Authority	Description	Effect	Process for Change
FLMPA 204	New withdrawals from mineral location and entry under FLPMA are recommended in this Approved Resource Management Plan. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act withdrawals would be retained until new withdrawals are in effect (approved by Congress). FLPMA withdrawals are subject to review and renewal every 20 years.	Withdraw lands from location and entry under U.S. mining law.	Secretary of the Interior approves public land order withdrawing lands; Published in Federal Register, if over 5,000 acres submitted to Congress; Terminates if Congress does not approve within one year of notification.

C.2.3. Recommendations to the Secretary

Revocation of all 17(d)(1) withdrawals is recommended, but in some areas revocation would be delayed until the new withdrawal is in place. Recommended withdrawal acres in the following table are estimated through Geographic Information Systems data and generally rounded to the nearest 1,000 acres. Acres may change before any withdrawal recommendations are implemented because the BLM will continue to convey land to the State and Native corporations in the planning area until land entitlements are met. Additionally, the BLM's withdrawal database used to calculate these acreages has some errors.

Table C-3. Withdrawal recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior

Action	Approved Draanjik RMP
Recommend new FLPMA withdrawals	1,813,000 acres in the Salmon Fork ACEC, riparian conservation areas, and upper Draanjik watershed (Map 6) from mineral entry and location.
Recommend partial revocation ANCSA 17(d)(1) withdrawals affecting the planning area	547,000 acres in the Draanjik Planning Area, outside of the areas listed above.

FLPMA = Federal Land Policy and Management Act; ANCSA = Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; PLO = public land order.

Appendix D. Bird Species of Conservation Concern

The Eastern Interior Field Office compiled the following list of bird species of conservation concern during development of the Eastern Interior Proposed RMP and Final EIS. This list applies to the entire Eastern Interior Planning Area and was not revised for the Draanjik Planning Area. This list will change over time as the various agencies and organizations update their lists and as more knowledge is gained on the distribution of species of conservation concern in Alaska.

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Table D-1. Bird species of conservation concern in the Eastern Interior Planning Area

Bird Species	BLM Alaska Sensitive Species ^a	USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern ^b	Alaska State Wildlife Conservation Strategy Featured Species ^c	Boreal Partners in Flight Priority Species ^d	Shorebird and Waterfowl Conservation Plans ^e
Gray-cheeked Thrush	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Sensitive	N/A	featured	Priority	N/A
Trumpeter Swan	Sensitive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Blackpoll Warbler	Sensitive	N/A	featured	Priority	N/A
Townsend's Warbler	N/A	N/A	featured	Priority	N/A
American Peregrine Falcon	N/A	BCR4	featured	N/A	N/A
Golden Eagle	Sensitive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	N/A	N/A	featured	N/A	Priority
Smith's Longspur	N/A	N/A	featured	Priority	N/A
Rusty Blackbird	Sensitive	N/A	featured	Priority	N/A
Solitary Sandpiper	N/A	BCR4	featured	N/A	Priority
Short-billed Dowitcher ^f	N/A	BCR4	N/A	N/A	Priority
Hudsonian Godwit ^f	N/A	BCR4	N/A	N/A	Priority
Short-eared Owl	Sensitive	N/A	featured	N/A	N/A
Arctic Tern	N/A	N/A	featured	N/A	High Risk
Whimbrel ^f	N/A	BCR4	N/A	N/A	Priority
Horned Grebe	N/A	BCR4	N/A	N/A	
Lesser Yellowlegs	N/A	BCR4	N/A	N/A	Priority
Upland Sandpiper	N/A	BCR4	N/A	N/A	Priority
American Golden Plover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Bird Species	BLM Alaska Sensitive Species ^a	USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern ^b	Alaska State Wildlife Conservation Strategy Featured Species ^c	Boreal Partners in Flight Priority Species ^d	Shorebird and Waterfowl Conservation Plans ^e
Surfbird	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority
Mallard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	High Priority
Lesser Scaup	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	High Priority
Northern Pintail	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	High Priority
American Wigeon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mod.High Priority
Canvasback	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mod.High Priority
Redhead	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mod.High Priority
Common Goldeneye	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mod.High Priority
Long-tailed Duck	N/A	N/A	featured	N/A	Mod.High Priority
Black Scoter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mod.High Priority
White-winged Scoter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mod.High Priority
Surf Scoter	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mod.High Priority
Gyrfalcon	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Sharp-tailed Grouse	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
American Dipper	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Northern Shrike	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
White-winged Crossbill	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Bohemian Waxwing	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Black-backed Woodpecker	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Boreal Owl	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Varied Thrush	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Hammond's Flycatcher	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

Bird Species	BLM Alaska Sensitive Species ^a	USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern ^b	Alaska State Wildlife Conservation Strategy Featured Species ^c	Boreal Partners in Flight Priority Species ^d	Shorebird and Waterfowl Conservation Plan ^e
Great Gray Owl	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A
Golden-crowned Sparrow ^f	N/A	N/A	N/A	Priority	N/A

a. Species listed by the BLM Alaska State Director as BLM sensitive species.

b. Species listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern in Bird Conservation Region 4 (interior AK) (BCR4).

c. Species listed in the Alaska State Wildlife Conservation Strategy (SWCS) as a featured species.

d. Species listed by the Alaska Boreal Partners in Flight as Priority Species in AK.

e. Alaska Shorebird Conservation Plan Priority Species, Waterbird Conservation Plan for the Americas High Risk Species, or North American Waterfowl Management Plan High or Moderately High Continental Priority Species

f. Not likely found in planning area in significant numbers

Appendix E. Draanjik Travel Management Plan

E.1. Introduction

Located approximately 180 miles northeast of Fairbanks and encompassing 2.6 million acres of BLM-managed lands, the Draanjik Planning Area is undeveloped and very remote. The lands have had very limited intrusion due to the remoteness and lack of access. There are no roads, although there are likely a few winter trails, especially near the village of Circle. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) 17(b) Easements are indicated around Circle and in the south east portion of the planning area but they have not been inventoried. Remote cabins along various rivers are generally used as season dwellings for subsistence fishing camps. There are a few Native allotments located primarily along rivers. Other facilities found in the southern portion of the planning area include three unimproved airstrips on private lands and brushed lines that remain from past oil and gas exploration. The limited evidence of human use is substantially unnoticeable and the area has been affected primarily from the forces of nature and has retained its primeval character.

Use of the lands in the upper Draanjik is primarily for subsistence purposes. Hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering of edible plants and berries for the adjacent villages of Fort Yukon, Chalkyitsik, and to some degree the village of Circle. Most use occurs in the fall and winter months. Access is by river, airplane or snowmobile. Some OHV use occurs and the OHVs are typically brought in by boat access which limits the size and weight of the OHVs. Aircraft are unrestricted in the Draanjik and use would generally occur on gravel bars, ridge tops and winter snows.

E.2. Scoping and Public Participation

Alternative development for the Draanjik travel management decisions were conducted as part the Easter Interior Resource Management Plan (RMP) process. The RMP planning process included scoping meetings in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Central, Fort Yukon and Chalkyitsik. Comments received indicated a concern about continued access for subsistence resources.

E.3. Travel Management Decisions

The Off Highway Vehicle Area Designation for the Draanjik Planning Area per 43 CFR 8342.1 criteria is LIMITED.

No route designations were made for the Draanjik due to the remote nature of the area, lack of connective trails and lack of access. Primary travel is for subsistence purposes. The typography, permafrost, soil types and limited access are best served with dispersed cross country travel. Limitations for weight and width would reduce potential for impacts to soil, water, vegetation, fish, and wildlife throughout the area in the event that OHV use increased over the life of the plan.

All forms of non-motorized use are allowed.

Cross-country winter use (October 15 through April 30) of snowmobiles 50 inches or less in width, and weighing 1,000 pounds curb weight and less is allowed throughout the entire planning area.

Cross-country summer use (May 1 through October 14) of vehicles up to 64 inches or less in width and weighing 1,500 pounds curb weight and less is allowed throughout the entire planning area.

Aircraft use is unrestricted, with the following provisions: Minimal clearing of rocks, downed logs, and brush would be allowed; construction or formal improvement of landing areas would occur by permit only; and, use of gravel bars and winter snow areas would be allowed, subject to reasonable provisions to protect resource values.

Use of motorized boats is unrestricted.

A permit or approved Plan of Operations is required for all other vehicle use.

New restrictions could be developed for the purposes of site protection, visitor safety, and/or maintaining an unconfined and primitive type of recreation consistent with the existing wilderness characteristics. New restrictions are subject to the supplemental rule process outlined in section E.11.

E.4. Sign Plan

Given the geographic location of the Draanjik, lack of foreseeable use beyond subsistence and lack of designated routes, no formal sign plan will be developed for the Draanjik.

E.5. Education Plan

Upon completion, supplementary rules pertaining to weight and width limitations will be posted on the BLM's website, at the Fairbanks District Office and mailed to affected villages, the Gwichyaa Zhee Gwich'in Tribal Government (formerly Native Village of Fort Yukon), and Chalkyitsik Village Tribal Government.

E.6. Rehabilitation

There are no designated travel networks in the Draanjik. All existing user created trails will be considered for use. As such, no rehabilitation plan for closed trails is needed.

E.7. Maps

See Map 8. Additional maps will be developed as needed during the supplemental rule process.

E.8. Roadside and Dispersed Camping

There are no roads in the Draanjik and a plan for roadside camping considerations is not needed. Dispersed camping would occur in the Draanjik and is allowable with no restrictions. The area is not designated as Special Recreation Management Area. Recreation management in the Draanjik is limited to custodial actions only.

E.9. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Enforcement

Monitoring will occur with overflights during high use periods such as hunting. Observations will include type of mechanized travel and proliferation of routes intensities. Enforcement actions will be issued for use of vehicles over the weight and width limitations.

The area may see an increase in hunt guide activities. These activities would utilize aircraft and require a Special Recreation Permit and subject to NEPA analysis. These activities will have stipulations to mitigate any impacts.

E.10. Temporary Closures and Restrictions

Where OHV activities are causing considerable adverse effects upon soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, historical resources, threatened or endangered species, wilderness sustainability, other authorized uses, or other resources, BLM may implement temporary closures under the authority of 43 CFR 8341.2 and 8364.1 The purpose of a temporary closure and restriction are to protect public health and safety, or prevent undue or unnecessary resource degradation due to unforeseen circumstances and will not be used in lieu of permanent closures.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) provides specific guidance on access for the use of snowmobiles, motorboats and other means of surface transportation traditionally used for subsistence purposes by local residents on all federal public lands (Section 811). See ANILCA Section 102 (3) for the definition of “public lands”. ANILCA also provides specific guidance on the use of snowmobiles, motor boats, airplanes and non-motorized surface transportation methods for traditional activities on conservation system units, national recreation areas, and national conservation areas (Section 1110).

Pursuant to ANILCA Sections 811 and 1110, such uses are subject to reasonable regulation. The NPS and USFWS have developed regulations to implement Section 811 of ANILCA. While the BLM has not developed similar regulations, a process similar to those promulgated by NPS and USFWS will be followed.

The BLM will ensure that rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall have reasonable access to subsistence resources (ANILCA Section 811(a)) and will implement restrictions and closures to the use of snowmobiles, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for subsistence purposes by local rural residents (ANILCA Section 811(b)) only if the Authorized Officer determines that such use is causing or is likely to cause an adverse impact on public health and safety, resource protection, protection of historic or scientific values, subsistence uses, conservation of endangered or threatened species, or other purposes, values, and uses for which the lands are being managed under FLPMA or designated by ANILCA (e.g. Wild and Scenic River, National Recreation Area, National Conservation Area, if applicable).

The BLM will follow the regulations implementing Section 1110 of ANILCA, as found in 43 CFR Part 36. The BLM will implement restrictions and closures to use of snowmobiles, motorboats, aircraft, and non-motorized surface transportation methods (e.g. domestic dogs, horses, and other pack or saddle animals, etc.) for traditional activities only if the Authorized Officer makes a finding, pursuant to 43 CFR 36.11(h), that such use would be detrimental to the resource values of the area.

E.11. Supplementary Rules

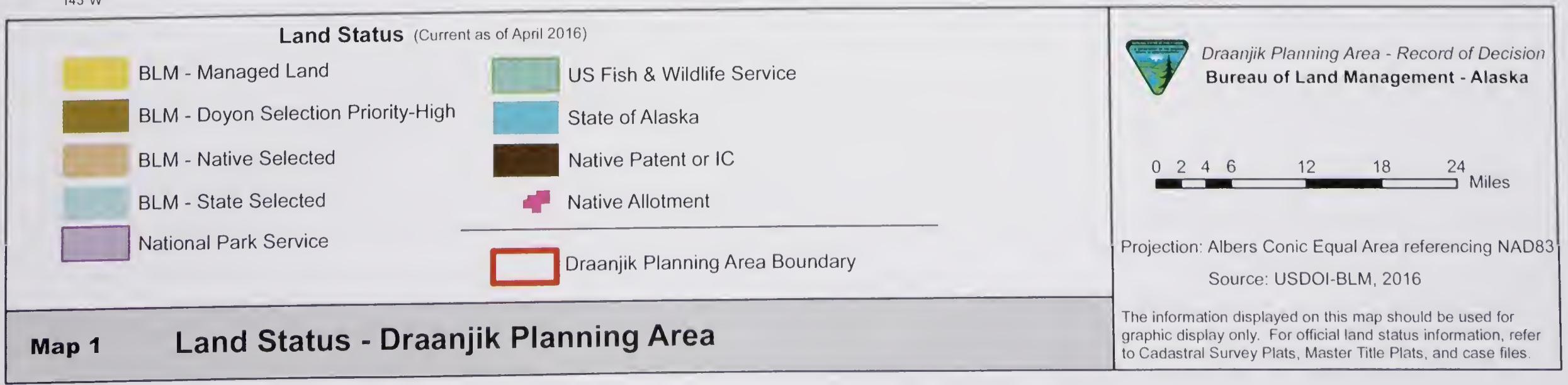
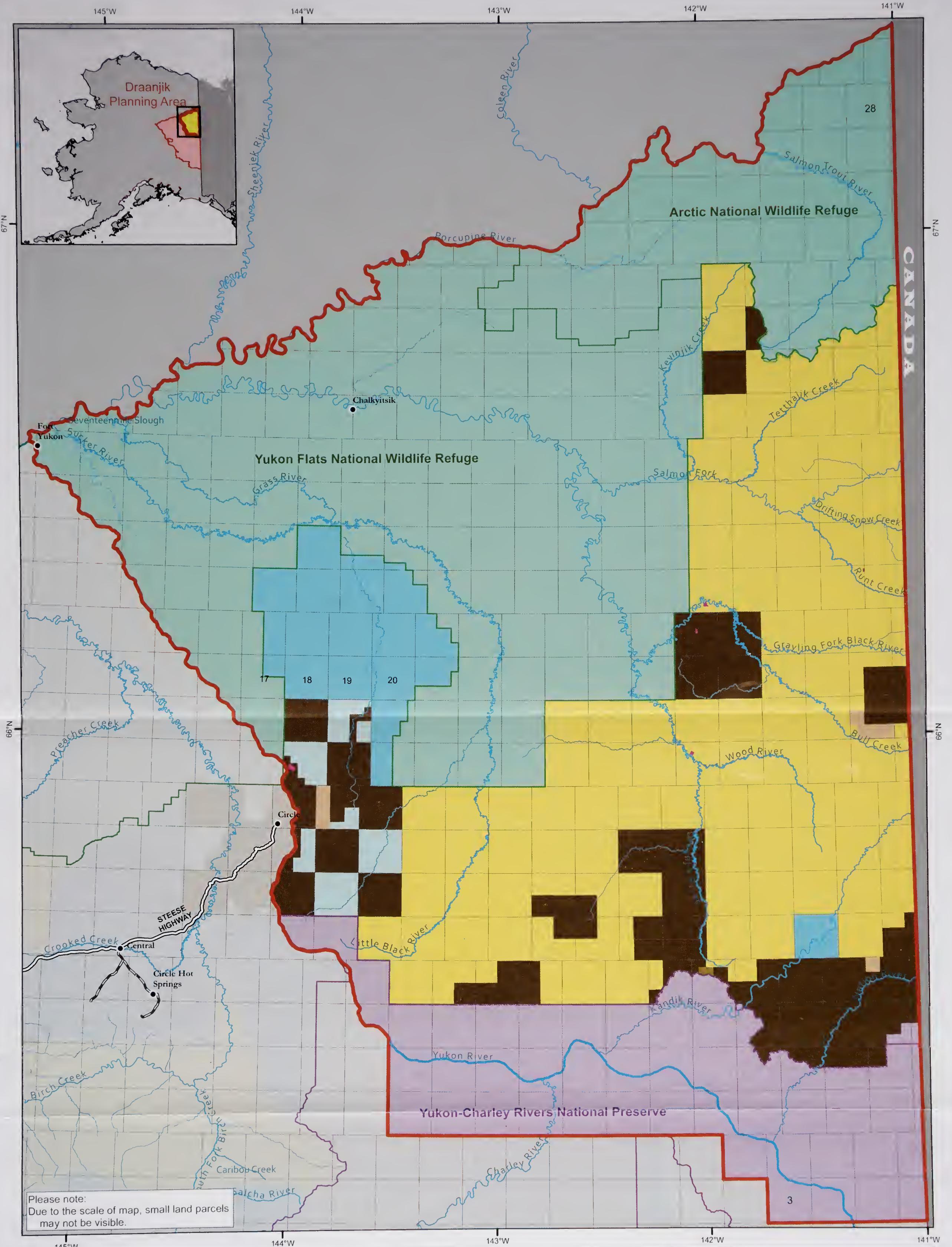
This travel management plan will be implemented through a Supplemental Rule. The BLM will undertake the following supplementary rule making process:

Eastern Interior, Draanjik
Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan

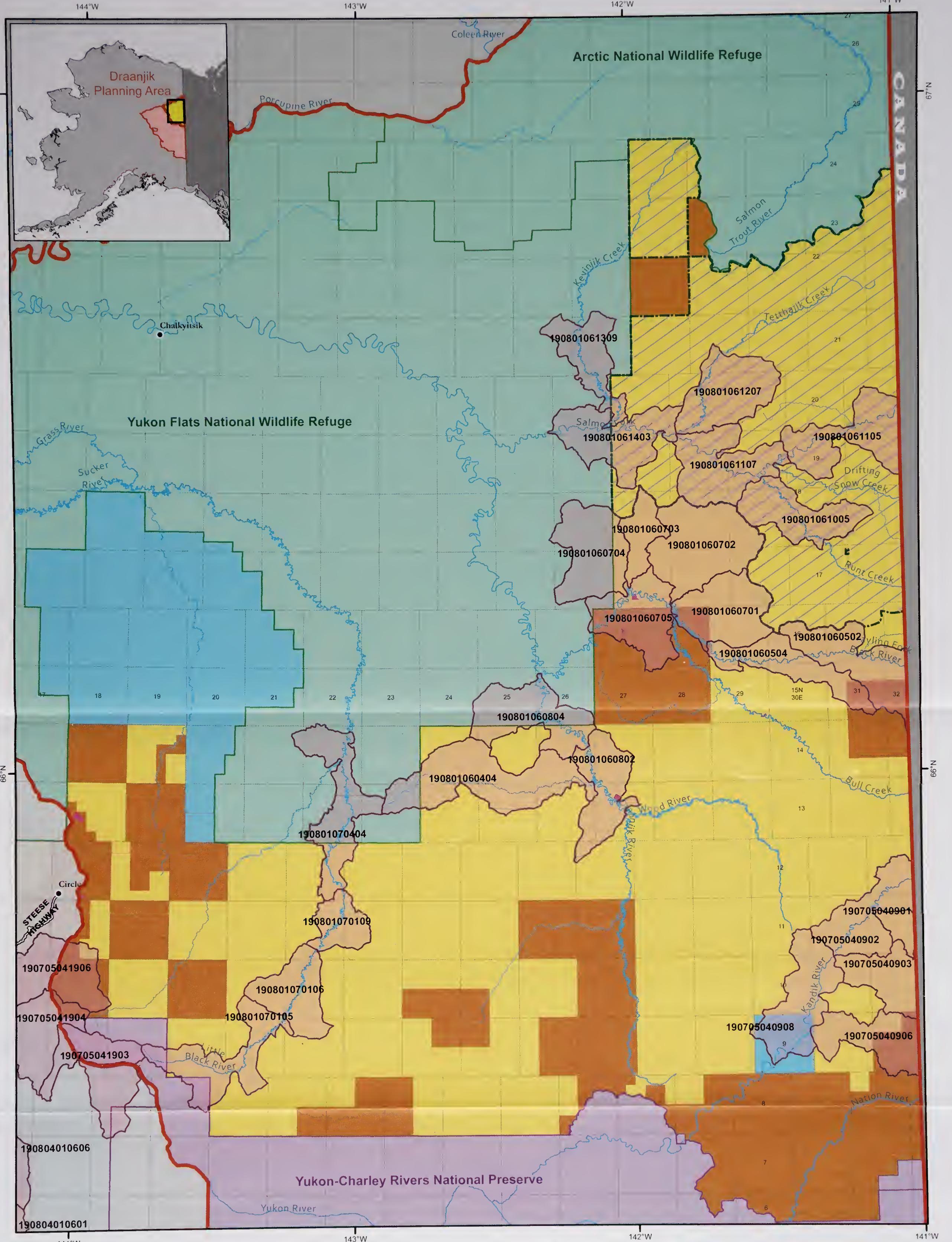
1. Publish and provide notice of proposed Supplemental Rules in the *Federal Register* and other formats and locations reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected vicinity.
2. Allow a minimum of 60-days for the public comment period on the proposed Supplemental Rules.
3. Hold public hearings in the affected vicinity and other locations as deemed appropriate by the BLM.
4. Respond to comments and publish the final Supplemental Rules in the *Federal Register*.
5. Make the final Supplemental Rules known by the following methods (at a minimum):
 - a. Supplemental Rules and maps with relevant information will be available for public inspection at the BLM Fairbanks District Office and at other places convenient to the public, and locations and formats reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected vicinity.
 - b. Signs will be posted at appropriate sites.
 - c. BLM brochures and websites will list Supplemental Rules and show relevant maps.

Appendix F. Maps

- Map 1 – Land Status
- Map 2 – Conservation Watersheds
- Map 3 – Visual Resource Management
- Map 4 – Wilderness Characteristics
- Map 5 – Lands for Retention
- Map 6 – Recommended New FLPMA Withdrawals
- Map 7 – Leasable and Locatable Minerals
- Map 8 – Travel Management
- Map 9 – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern







Riparian Conservation Areas

 Riparian Conservation Areas

The Riparian Conservation Areas' labels are the "HUC 12" number for the 6 level watersheds.
Example: 190405030602

Land Status (Current as of April 2016)

 BLM - Managed Land	 State of Alaska
 National Park Service	 Native Patent
 US Fish & Wildlife Service	+ Native Allotment
 Draanjik Planning Area Boundary	
/ Salmon Fork ACEC	



Draanjik Planning Area - Record of Decision
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

0 2 4 6 12 18 Miles

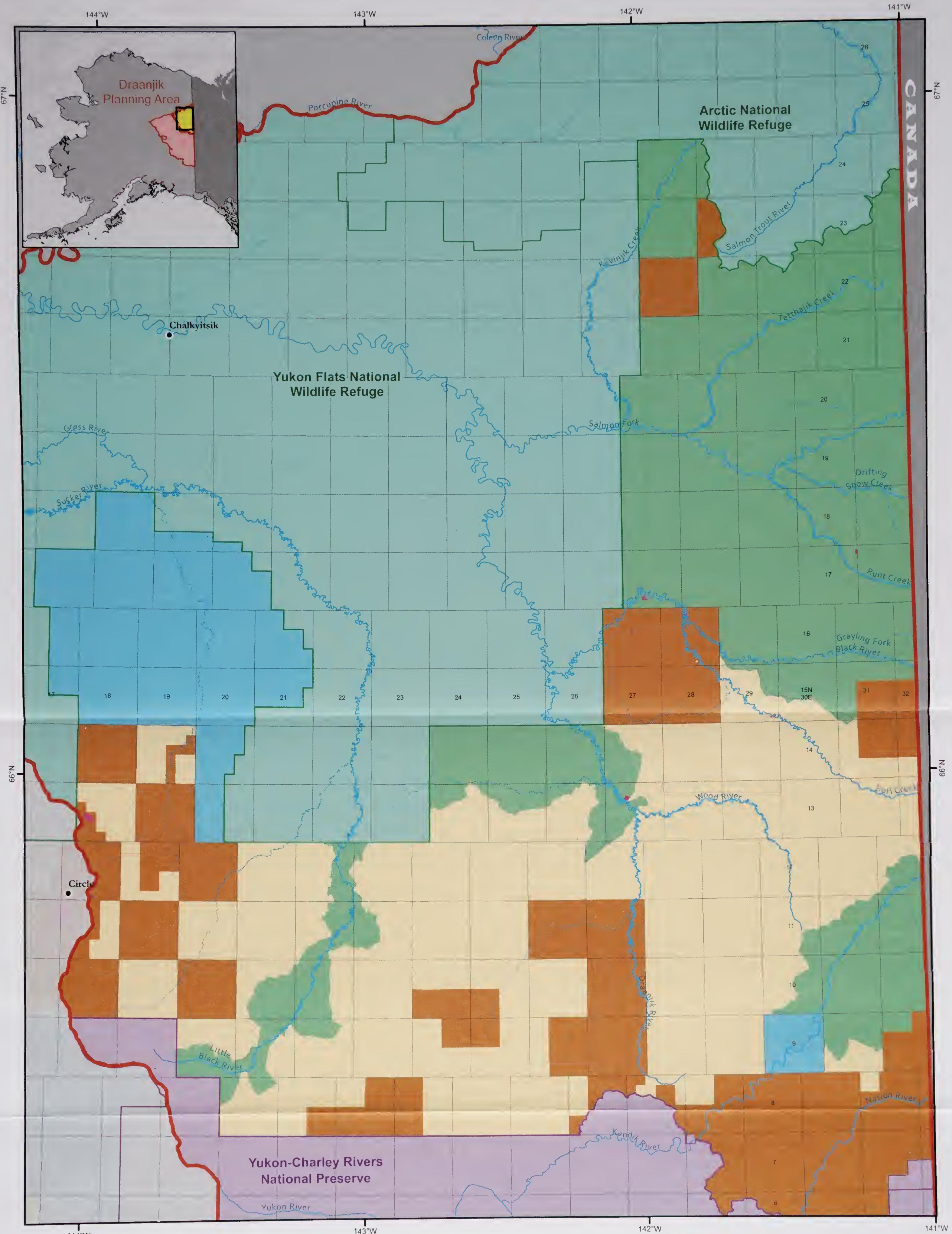
Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area referencing NAD83

Source: USDOI-BLM, 2016

The information displayed on this map should be used for graphic display only. For official land status information, refer to Cadastral Survey Plats, Master Title Plats, and case files.

Map 2 Conservation Watersheds - Draanjik Planning Area





Visual Resource Management Class

- Class I
- Class II
- Class III
- Class IV

Land Status (Current as of April 2016)

- National Park Service
- US Fish & Wildlife Service
- State of Alaska
- Native Patent
- Native Allotment / Private
- Draanjik Planning Area Boundary



Draanjik Planning Area - Record of Decision
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

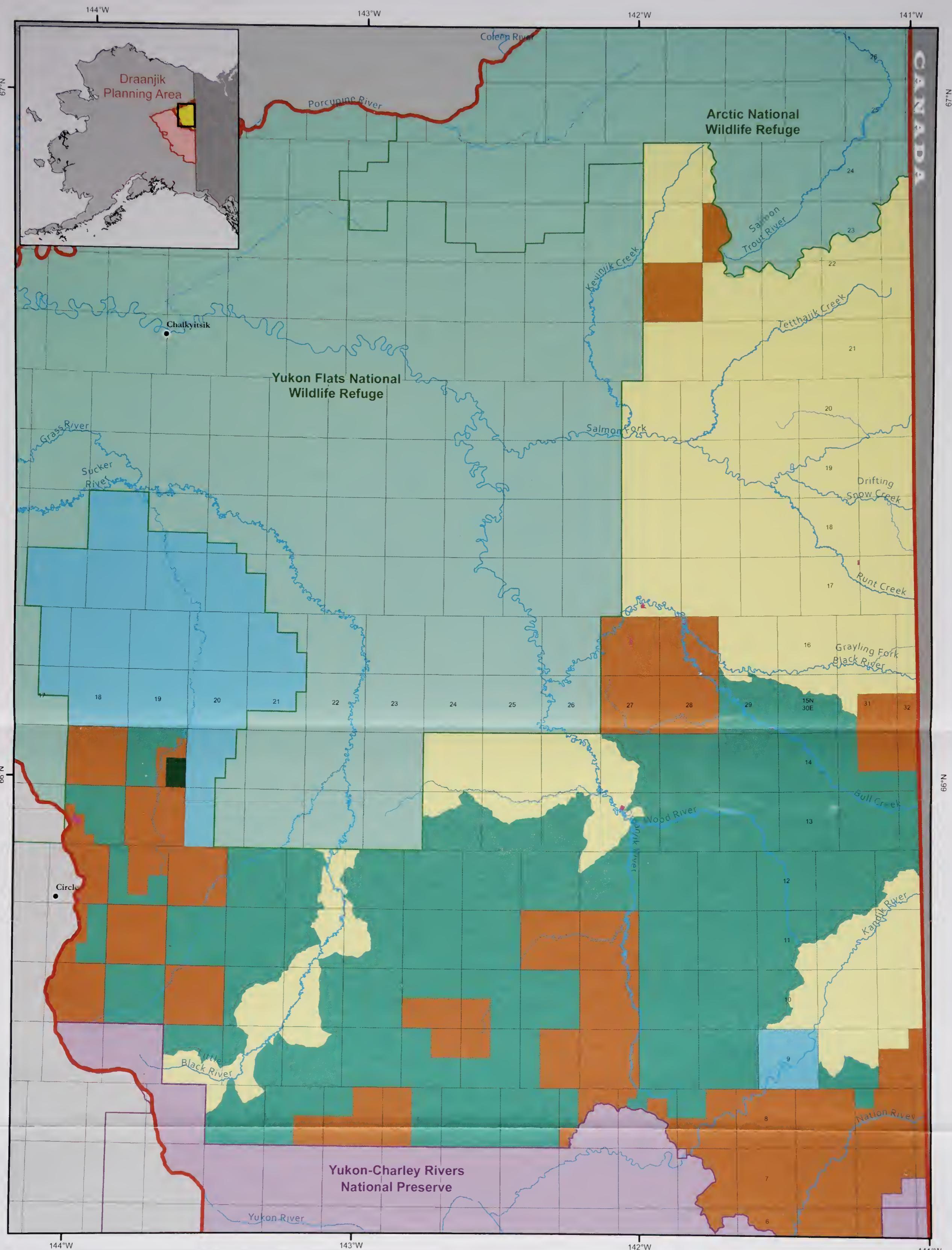
0 2 4 6 12 18 24
Miles

Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area referencing NAD83

Source: USDOI-BLM, 2016

The information displayed on this map should be used for graphic display only. For official land status information, refer to Cadastral Survey Plats, Master Title Plats, and case files.

Map 3 Visual Resource Management - Draanjik Planning Area



Wilderness Characteristics

Areas inventoried that have wilderness characteristics and emphasize other multiple uses while applying management restrictions to reduce impacts to wilderness characteristics

Areas inventoried that have wilderness characteristics and emphasize other multiple uses as a priority over wilderness characteristics

Areas inventoried that do not have wilderness characteristics

Land Status (Current as of April 2016)

- National Park Service
- US Fish & Wildlife Service
- State of Alaska
- Native Patent
- Native Allotment
- Draanjik Planning Area Boundary



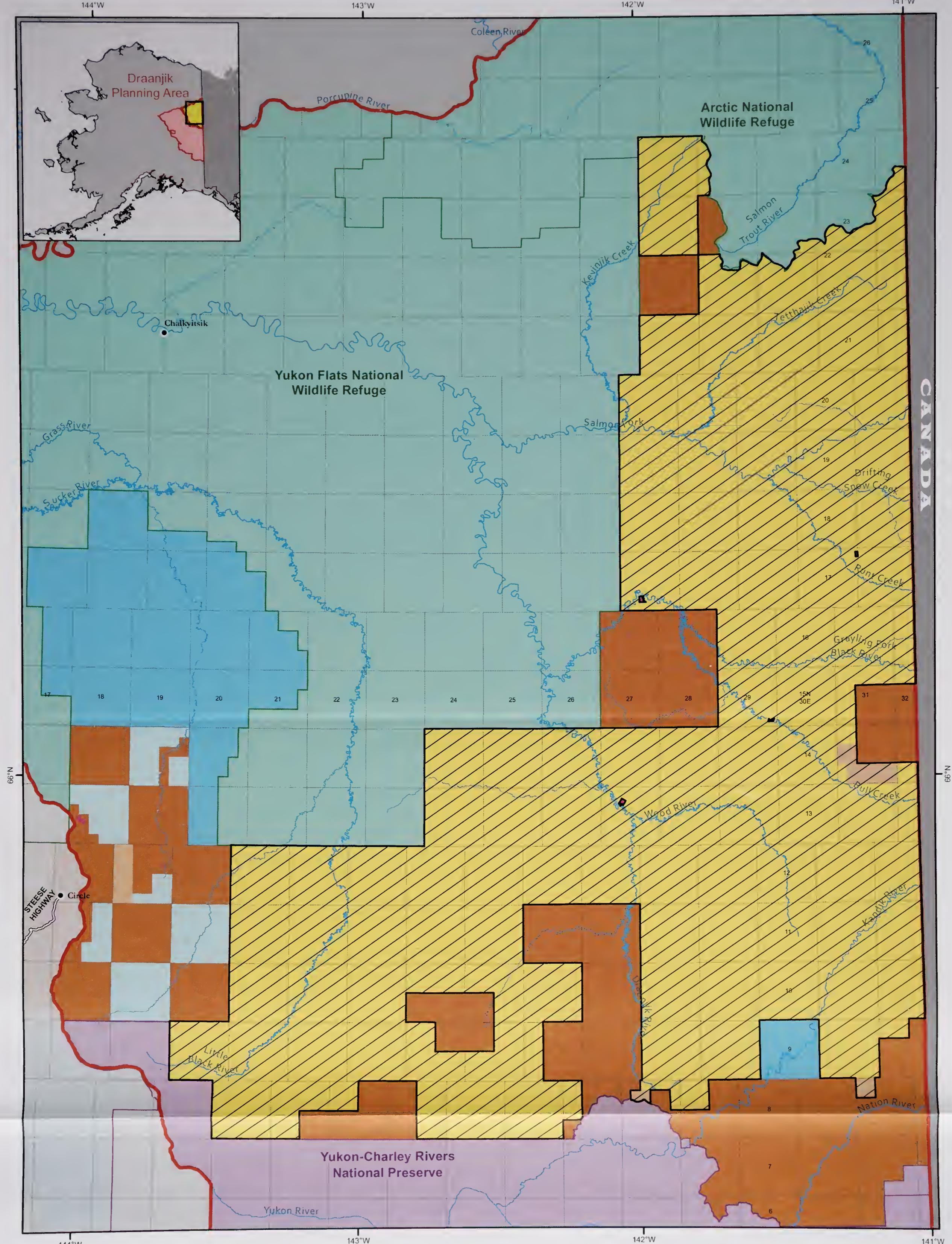
Draanjik Planning Area - Record of Decision
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area referencing NAD83

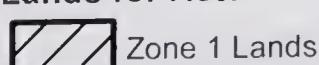
Source: USDOI-BLM, 2016

The information displayed on this map should be used for graphic display only. For official land status information, refer to Cadastral Survey Plats, Master Title Plats, and case files.

Map 4 **Wilderness Characteristics - Draanjik Planning Area**



Lands for Retention



Zone 1 Lands

Draanjik Planning Area Boundary

Land Status (Current as of April 2016)

- BLM - Managed Land
- BLM - Native Selected
- BLM - State Selected
- National Park Service

- US Fish & Wildlife Service
- State of Alaska
- Native Patent or IC
- Native Allotments



Draanjik Planning Area - Record of Decision
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

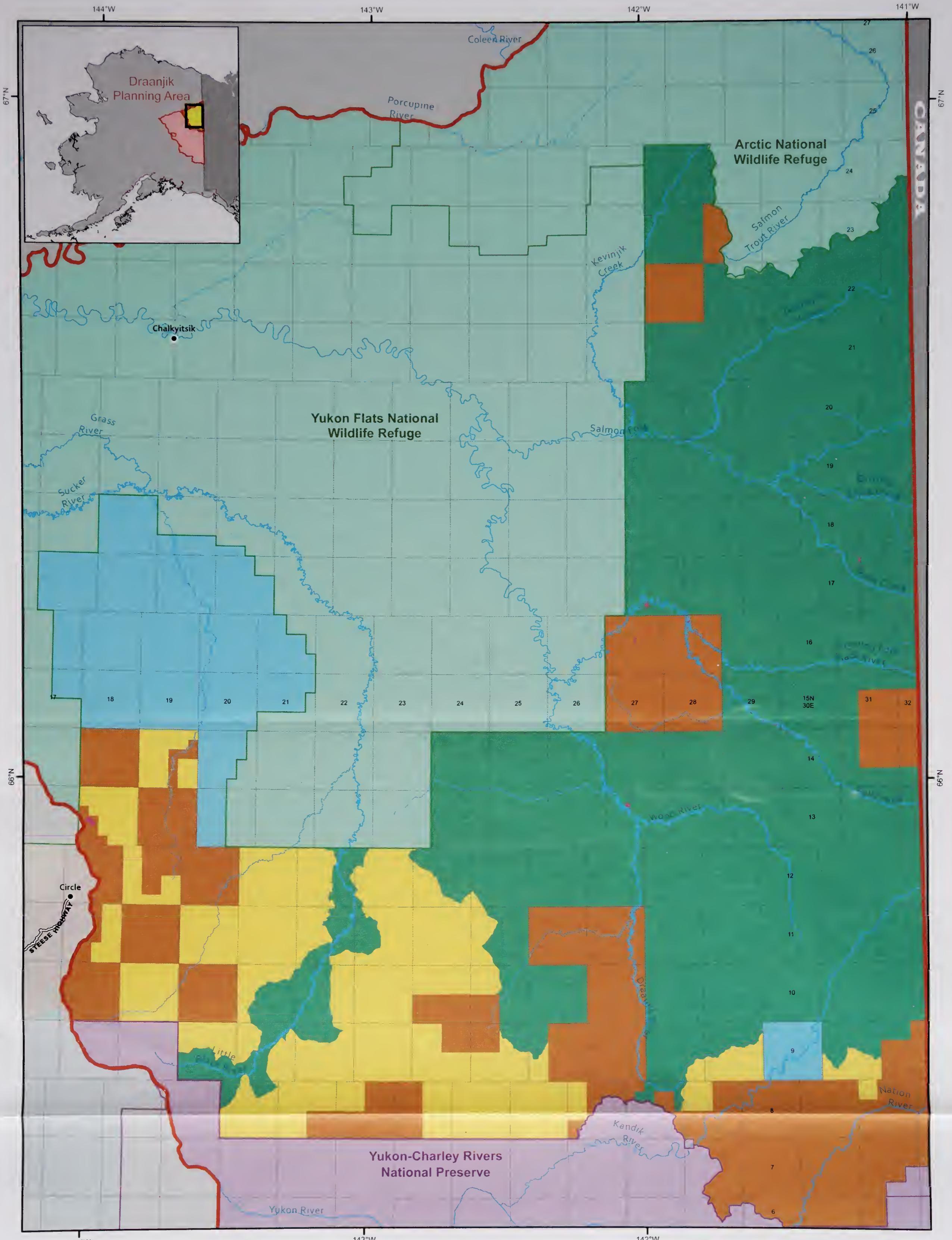


Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area
referencing NAD83

Source: USDOI-BLM, 2016

Map 5 Lands for Retention - Draanjik Planning Area

The information displayed on this map should be used for graphic display only. For official land status information, refer to Cadastral Survey Plats, Master Title Plats, and case files.



BLM Managed Land	
	Withdrawn by ANILCA
	Recommend New FLPMA withdrawals
	Recommend Lifting ANCSA withdrawals
	Draanjik Planning Area Boundary

Land Status (Current as of April 2016)	
	National Park Service
	US Fish & Wildlife Service
	State of Alaska
	Native Patent
■	Native Allotment

Draanjik Planning Area - Record of Decision
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

0 2 4 6 12 18
Miles

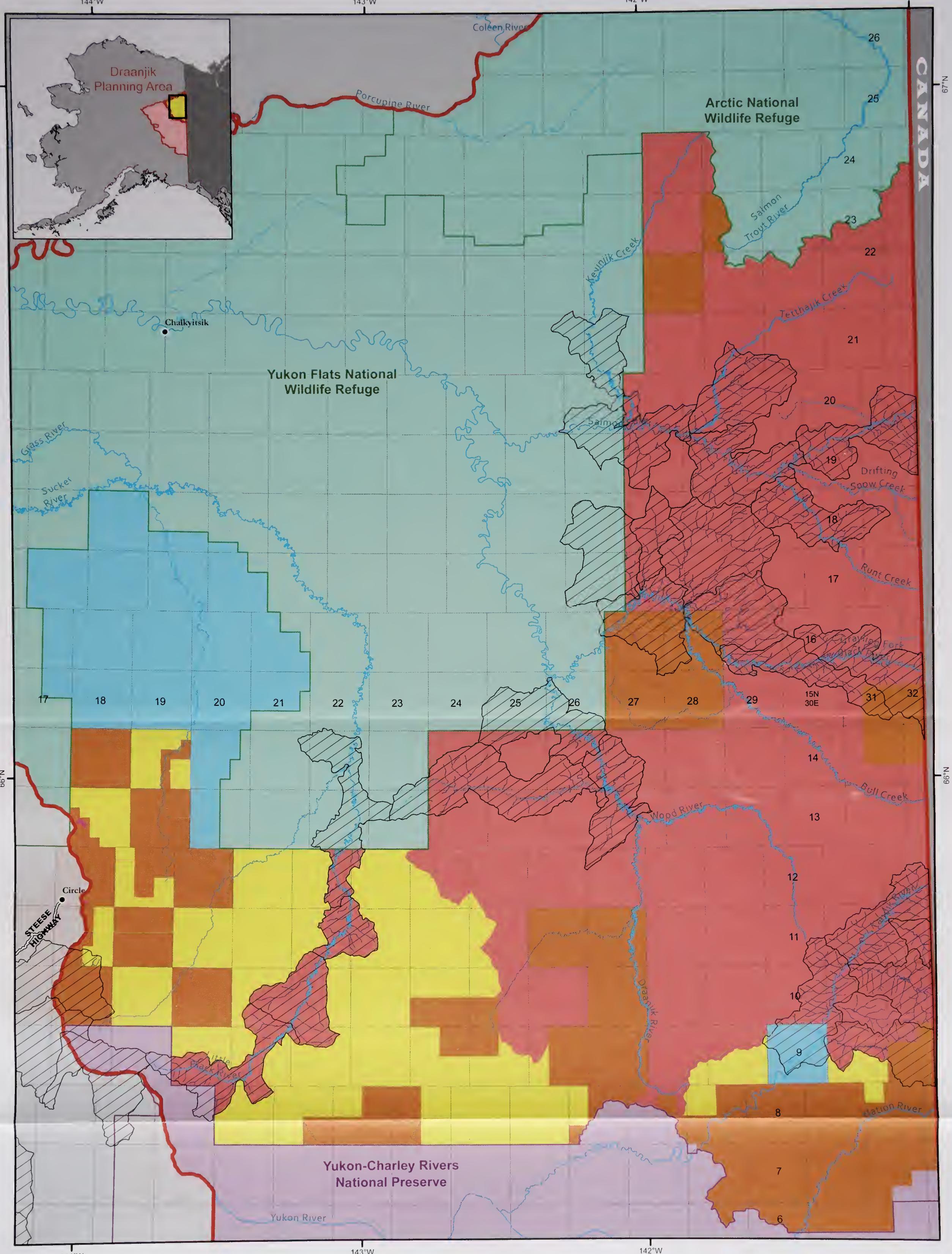
Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area referencing NAD83

Source: USDOI-BLM, 2016

The information displayed on this map should be used for graphic display only. For official land status information, refer to Cadastral Survey Plats, Master Title Plats, and case files.

Map 6

Withdrawals and Proposed New FLPMA Withdrawals - Draanjik Planning Area



Fluid Leasable & Locatable Minerals

- Open to Leasable and Locatable
 - Closed to Leasable and Locatable
- Riparian Conservation Areas
- Draanjik Planning Area Boundary

Land Status (April 2016)

- US Fish & Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- State of Alaska
- Native Patent
- Native Allotment / Private



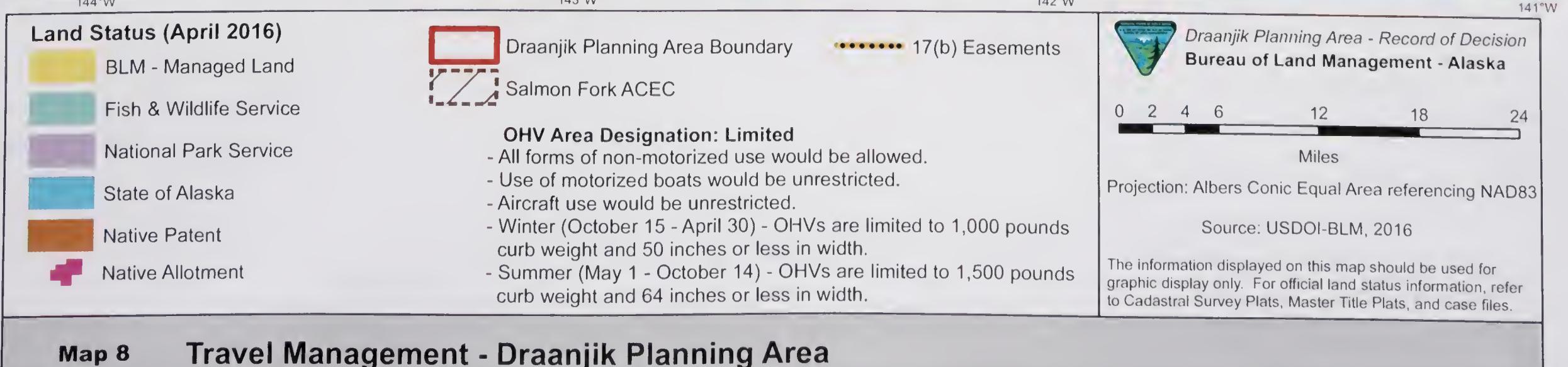
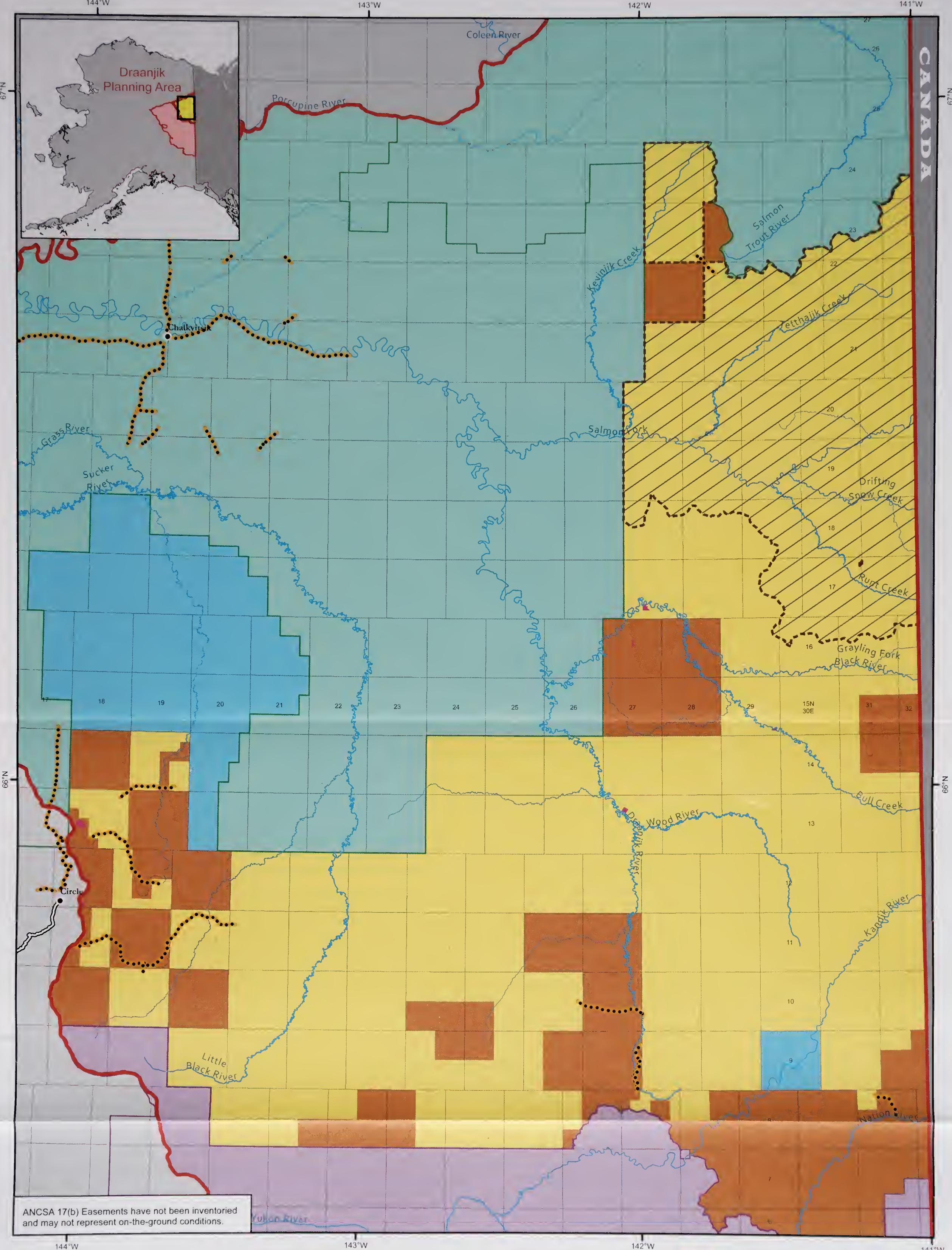
Draanjik Planning Area - Record of Decision
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

0 2 4 6 12 18 Miles

Projection: Albers Conic Equal Area referencing NAD83

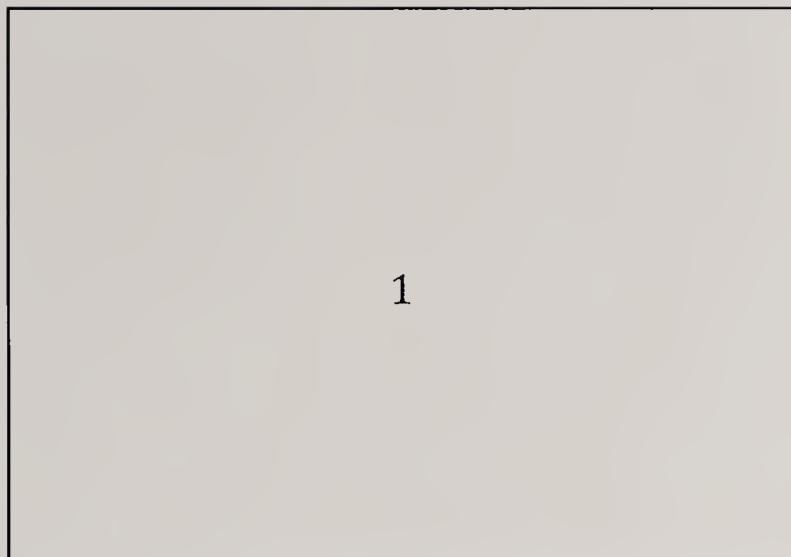
Source: USDOI-BLM, 2016

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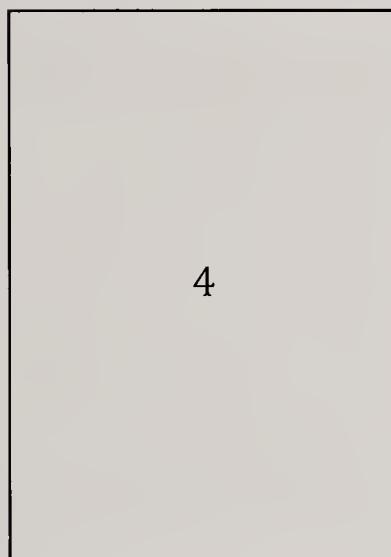


Map 8 Travel Management - Draanjik Planning Area

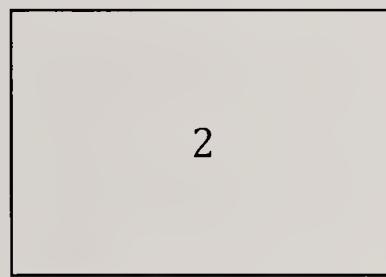
BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 50, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225



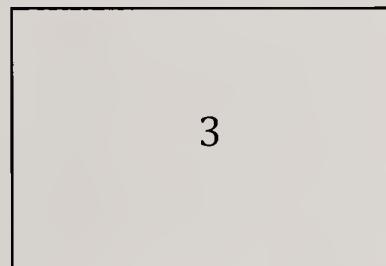
1



4



2



3

BLM back cover photos

1. Village of Chalkyitsik
2. Oxbow bend, upper Draanjik River
3. Successful moose hunt, Draanjik River. Alaska
Dept. of Fish and Game/James Van Lanen
4. Autumn on the Salmon Fork Draanjik River

